

Law Enforcement News

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Lukewarm reception for new crime-data plan

Law enforcement sees problems with pending Hate Crimes Statistics Act

Criminal justice officials are worried that the collection and publication of statistics on hate-motivated crimes, as mandated by a piece of pending Federal legislation, will pose an undue financial and manpower burden on law enforcement agencies.

The Hate Crimes Statistics Act, which appears to have generated little enthusiasm within the law enforcement community, overwhelmingly passed the House in May by a vote of 383-29. But according to Jerald R. Vaughn, the executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the legislation would be "tough to carry out in

practical terms" if it becomes law. "I think it is more of an emotional response than a practical response" to the hate-crimes problem, said Vaughn.

The bill, sponsored by Representative Barbara Kennelly, a Connecticut Democrat, would require the tabulation of all murders, burglaries, thefts, arsons, vandalism, trespassing and robberies that could be classified as bias-motivated. The bill passed the House once before, in 1985, but died when the Senate failed to take action on it.

Currently, no data collection of this kind is done on the Federal level, although civil rights ad-

vocates and spokesmen for a variety of other groups agree that having such information is essential to charting the rise or fall of prejudice and accompanying violence throughout the country.

Anti-Gay Violence Added

An addition to the recent bill that was not in its 1985 version is the inclusion of violence against homosexuals. Said David Wertheimer, executive director of the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, "I think it is an indication that bias-related crime against gay people, an extraordinary crime nationally, has been digested at the Federal level

and is being responded to."

Wertheimer suggested that the initiative taken by the Congress in including bias-related violence against homosexuals in the new legislation will give state governments the incentive to do the same.

For law enforcement, however, "It [will] be difficult" for police to appropriately classify hate crimes as such, according to Vaughn. There is a potential, he said, to "take a pretty broad brush" and include some offenses that should not really be considered bias-motivated acts.

"I guess I am not convinced that given the kind of requirements and the kind of changes necessary that it warrants the response that came in the House bill," Vaughn told LEN.

The IACP, he noted, has already come out with a model policy on police response to hate crimes, and the consciousness of many police departments on the issue has been rising, particularly within the last two years.

"In the end, what you have regardless of the motivation is a criminal violation that is going to

be appropriately charged as to whatever the incident was," said Vaughn. He noted that since statistics will be gathered anyway with regard to the particular offense, whether assault, vandalism or arson, there would seem to be no reason to carry the statistics-gathering side of it any further.

"There is only so much that can be done given the available resources of law enforcement," said Vaughn, noting the extra work that the legislation would mean to already "overburdened record sections."

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that the requirements of the bill would cost the Justice Department anywhere from \$1 million to \$10 million. However, an aide to Representative Kennelly said it is still too early to begin talking about appropriations.

FBI, BJS Reluctant

The job of collecting and publishing the information would eventually be handled by either the Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Police Memorial Week capped by \$200,000 contribution to fund

As the law enforcement community paused this past month to honor the nation's slain police officers during Police Memorial Week, the people behind the planned National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial got a major helping hand from the Du Pont Company, which committed \$200,000 in assistance to the project.

The assistance, in the form of a \$150,000 contribution and \$50,000 in in-kind resources, was announced on the eve of the 1988 National Peace Officers Memorial Day ceremony this past month.

Du Pont's contribution helped to push the memorial fund past

the \$1-million mark in funds raised.

With an estimated \$5 million needed to complete the project, Du Pont's donation will help the fund in a number of ways, according to Craig W. Floyd, the fund's chairman. "A \$200,000 commitment toward that \$5-million goal is a very significant step forward," he told Law Enforcement News. "In terms of the long term, really what we are talking about is a lot of corporate America waiting to see who else was going to join in" the effort.

Since Du Pont's contribution was announced, Floyd said, many corporations — including some

that have already made donations — have indicated that they will join the memorial bandwagon in the future.

The support of Du Pont marks "a major corporation in the nation coming on board in a very significant way," said Floyd. "It is by far the largest contribution to date and I think what that is going to say to other corporations is that this is a very serious project and it's going to succeed. It is a signal to so many people."

Ed Bachner, Du Pont's Kevlar Ballistics Account Manager, said the decision to support the memorial fund was based on "two

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City escapes criminal rap for issuing substandard equipment to its police

Criminal charges of reckless conduct brought against the City of East St. Louis, Ill., which asserted that the city jeopardized its police force by issuing inadequate, unsafe equipment, have been dismissed by the presiding judge in the case for lack of jurisdiction.

The misdemeanor charges, brought by St. Clair County State's Attorney John Baricevic in an unprecedented criminal action against an Illinois city, carried penalties of up to \$8,000 in fines. Had the city been found guilty of the charges, those fines would have been given back to the city to buy new police equipment.

According to Baricevic, who has filed an appeal of the judge's ruling, some police officers were never issued radios or were given ones which only worked in parts of the city. He told Law Enforcement News that police cars were often missing floor boards, headlights or brakes, and some vehicles had tires that were so bald that the steel belts showed through.

"There were windows which did not roll up or down," he said.

"When it rained, you had to have windshield wipers on your eyeballs. There were seats that when you braked they went forward and when you accelerated they went back. There was a tremendous, tremendous equipment problem."

The financially-strapped municipality is one of the most crime-ridden cities in Illinois, said Baricevic. It averages about one murder per thousand residents a year, he said, which is the highest rate in the state.

The city is also hard pressed by dire poverty, with over half the population out of work and receiving public aid. "It is a terrible situation for anyone to live or work in," said Baricevic.

An angry Baricevic asserted that while the city claims to have no money with which to provide better equipment to its police, Mayor Carl Officer has five police bodyguards who accompany him to such places as Busch Stadium in St. Louis and on business trips to New York City and Florida.

"If the rest of the city received the same protection it provides

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Donna Lamonaco (L), past president of Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) and the widow of a slain New Jersey state trooper, sheds joyous tears after Ed Bachner (c.) announced that the Du Pont Corporation would donate \$200,000 to help build the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. At right is Suzie Sawyer, the executive director of COPS.

Kostmayer Communications

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Thomas Hoyesen, 34, has escaped the death penalty after pleading guilty to the 1987 murder of Milford police officer Daniel Scott Wasson. Prosecutors conceded that Hoyesen was in a cocaine-induced paranoid state at the time of the shooting, a mitigating circumstance that rules out the death penalty under state law.

MARYLAND — Anne Arundel County has inaugurated a "Dump-A-Dealer" hotline that will enable residents to report illegal drug activity 24 hours a day by calling 1-800-752-DRUG.

A Coast Guard plan to test Chesapeake Bay sailors accused of drunken boating has been put on hold for lack of funds to buy breath-testing machines.

Baltimore County police have launched a \$1.7-million educational campaign to reduce handgun sales and abuses. Police have recorded 355 handgun crimes from January to April, a 46-percent increase over the same period in 1987.

MASSACHUSETTS — Building and code inspectors in Brockton have been asked by the city to watch for drugs while they check on health, building, plumbing and electrical safety. The American Civil Liberties Union has charged that such surveillance may be illegal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Hillsboro Police Chief Charles Kowalski plans to fight his dismissal by town selectmen, who criticized Kowalski for ordering SWAT uniforms and automatic weapons for the town of 4,000 residents. Said Selectman Erwin Lachut, "We try not to have this Rambo image."

NEW YORK — Taking a page from the New York City Police Department's internal affairs book, the city's Department of Correction has agreed to implement a broad program of field associates who would seek out and report incidents of corruption or brutality by prison guards. The NYPD has been using the undercover field associates since the early 1970's after the Knapp Commission revealed widespread police corruption. Expanded use of field associates by the corrections department was one of 54 recommendations made in a report by a special committee on the use of force in city jails.

PENNSYLVANIA — Scranton Police Lieut. William Thomas has been asked to resign after he was convicted of rigging police exams. Thomas admitted giving test answers to prospective recruits.

VERMONT — The American Civil Liberties Union plans to challenge a new state policy that allows the seizure of vehicles found to contain any amount of drugs. Said one ACLU official, "To take a \$50,000 boat because of one marijuana seed strikes one as simply unfair."

Southeast

FLORIDA — Gov. Bob Martinez reinstated Bay County Sheriff LaVelle Pitts at 12:01 A.M. on May 19 after Pitts was acquitted of charges of perjury and having sex with female workers. Pitts will receive back pay through last Oct. 23, when he was suspended after a grand jury indicted him on four perjury counts.

Fort Lauderdale police say that crack addicts have taken to stripping aluminum awnings and gutters from homes and carports and raiding junkyards for aluminum products to support their habits. Aluminum scrap fetches 50 cents per pound, more than double the salvage price six months ago.

MISSISSIPPI — A Jackson police officer who helped arrest 64 anti-abortion protesters earlier this month has resigned, saying the move was an act of penance for having "failed God miserably." Joe Daniels, a 10-year veteran of the police department and a devout Methodist, noted, "By carrying out my sworn duty as an officer, I realized I was helping abortionists ply their craft."

NORTH CAROLINA — Chadbourn Police Chief Kelly Rogers was reinstated with back pay after serving a four-day suspension earlier this month. Interim City Manager Willard Harris suspended the town's first black police chief for allegedly failing to comply with suggestions for procedural changes. Supporters of the chief say the suspension was racially motivated.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The Berkeley Restaurant in Monks Corner, a long-time hangout for state troopers, has been placed off-limits to on-duty officers. Highway Patrol Chief J. H. Lanier said it doesn't project a good image to have four or more troopers patronizing the business at one time.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Granite City Police Chief Robert Astorian has said he will step down on July 1 to

become Director of Probation and Court Services for Madison County. Astorian, 50, has been with the Granite City Police Department for 26 years and chief for the past 19 months.

KENTUCKY — Two Bowling Green city commissioners and a representative of the state press association have criticized proposed police guidelines that would require all reporters to have accreditation before being allowed to see police records. The critics have charged that the proposed regulations are too restrictive and unconstitutional.

MICHIGAN — All 5,000 members of the Detroit Police Department now face unannounced drug testing, under a program drawn up by the city's Board of Police Commissioners at the request of Mayor Coleman Young. Said Young: "It will be fair. It will be thorough. But it will be given. Officers who fail the drug screening will be retested up to three times to minimize the possibility of false positive test results. Any officer proved to have used heroin or cocaine will be fired. Marijuana users will be suspended for 30 days for a first offense, fired for a second violation."

OHIO — Richard Holzberger, a Democratic candidate for Butler County sheriff, was fired May 17 from his job as a Hamilton police officer. Assistant City Manager Hal Shepherd said the dismissal is based on provisions of the city charter and state code which prohibit a city employee from becoming a political candidate or participating in partisan politics. Holzberger was a veteran of nearly 20 years with the Hamilton Police Department.

Toledo City Manager Philip Hawkey has called for stiffer penalties to curb prostitution near the downtown area, after a study found the prostitutes spend an average of 11 minutes in police custody.

WEST VIRGINIA — Granville's two police officers were forced to patrol the streets in a borrowed car late this month, after vandals spray-painted the city's only cruiser and slashed its tires.

Plains States

KANSAS — A Federal grand jury has indicted Wyandotte County Sheriff John Quinn on charges of violating a prisoner's right to medical care. Quinn allegedly ordered the removal of hospital life support systems

from Damone Cribbs so that Cribbs could be brought to a sentencing hearing. Cribbs was returned to the hospital in critical condition after being sentenced to a year's probation for stealing a wallet.

MISSOURI — Donald Anton, the reputed mastermind behind a scheme to defraud the St. Louis police and firefighters' pension funds, has pleaded guilty to three charges. Walter Klein, the former chairman of the police pension fund, pleaded guilty to mail fraud.

Kansas City police were forced to evacuate their eight-story headquarters May 19 after a fire broke out in the building and knocked out 911 service.

NEBRASKA — Following two teenage deaths and reports of drug trafficking, Mayor Walt Calinger has proposed a major effort against gang activity and youth violence. The effort will include a rumor hotline for parents and children and a beefed-up Neighborhood Watch program. Police say two Los Angeles drug gangs, the Bloods and the Crips, have been operating in Omaha for more than a year.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Ex-Garretson Police Chief Kelvin Solomon, 27, was sentenced to five days in jail this month for stealing 500 gallons of gasoline from the city.

Southwest

COLORADO — Denver city officials say the new 250-bed, minimum-security jail, which was completed six weeks ago but left unused due to lack of staff, will be opened soon. The city has approved the hiring of seven additional sheriff's deputies. The existing county jail, built for 650 inmates, now holds 1,000.

The Central City Police Department is back at its full two-man strength after Officer Elmo Gatlin was promoted to chief and a new officer was hired. The previous chief and six volunteer reserve officers quit abruptly in mid-May, criticizing the city's lenient policy on parking violations.

Donna Yaklich has been convicted of conspiring to commit first-degree murder for hiring two brothers to kill her husband, police detective Dennis Yaklich. He was gunned down the driveway of their Avondale home in December 1985.

OKLAHOMA — Oklahoma City has been selected as the site for the U.S. Marshals National Memorial. The \$6.5-million

memorial will pay tribute to more than 400 marshals and deputies who have died in the line of duty since the Marshals Service was founded in 1789.

TEXAS — Unswayed by the escape of four prisoners from the Bexar County jail earlier this month, county commissioners have denied a request to hire more guards for the new jail. Sheriff Harlon Copeland had requested 116 new positions to alleviate staffing shortages. Since the new jail opened on April 29, guards have been working 12-hour, 4-day weeks.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — Eight reputed leaders of the Los Angeles Mafia were sentenced to prison terms of up to 10 years May 16 for their involvement in racketeering and extortion activities. Peter Milano, said to be the boss of the Los Angeles mob, was sentenced to six years in prison in what authorities called a "fair disposition" of the case. "I think it puts 'em out of business for a while," said James Henderson, former head of the Los Angeles Strike Force on Organized Crime. "The government does this once more and there's not going to be a La Cosa Nostra in Los Angeles."

San Francisco police have urged voters to approve Proposition K on the June 7 ballot, which would allow the city to raise a state-mandated spending limit and implement new business taxes. Police Chief Frank Jordan said rejection of the referendum would force the layoff of 160 police officers.

The state Education Department has reported that gun possession in Los Angeles public schools rose by 28 percent in 1986-87 compared to 1985-86, but on-campus drug abuse decreased by 21 percent. The report also said that theft and vandalism is rising faster in junior high schools than in other grades.

HAWAII — Police have arrested 31-year-old Paula Sue Wells, who is suspected of spreading the AIDS virus. Wells, who has a history of prostitution arrests, may be charged with a felony count of reckless endangerment — a first for the state.

OREGON — Former Portland Police Chief Ron Still has squeaked into a November runoff election against incumbent Mayor Bud Clark. Still and Clark led the 10-candidate field, with Clark falling just short of an outright majority with 49.8 percent of the ballots.

Buffalo PD union balks at field training plan

Buffalo, N.Y., police officials are baffled by the strong opposition expressed last month by the city's Police Benevolent Association toward a proposed field training program which was drawn up, officials said, by representatives of both the department and the union.

The program, which would mark the department's first venture into formalized field training, would require academy graduates to train for an additional eight-week period with veteran officers chosen especially for this assignment.

The 30 field training officers and 10 alternates would receive special training and an additional

\$733 for every eight-week period they spend with a rookie.

The president of the police union, Robert P. Meegan, has charged that in planning the program the city deliberately sought to violate the union's contract concerning overtime pay and minimum staffing levels. Moreover, he said, requirements for becoming a field training officer could leave such posts open to political patronage.

Meegan told LEN that the Buffalo Police Department is currently 165 officers below its authorized and budgeted strength of 1,098 sworn personnel. He noted that a consent decree signed by the city after a referendum vote

last November calls for a minimum staffing level of 44 officers for each of the city's 14 precincts and three cars operating per shift per day.

"What they are asking for," he said, "is that when the officers graduate from [New York state's] academy, that they immediately be sent to the [local] police academy for an additional two months of training. In other words, not assigning those officers to the street."

Meegan said that in essence the city is creating a floating labor pool, parceling out rookies when necessary. The union, he said, had won grievance settlements with the city over the seniority issue

when eligible officers were passed over for transfer. The city agreed that when the academy class graduated in July, those officers would then be compensated.

"Now they are asking us to hold off on promises they made to these officers for another two months," he said. "The summer-time is our busiest time, the calls increase drastically. As far as compensation is concerned, we were never made privy to that."

The field-training program was announced while Meegan and other union officials were at a statewide police convention.

The union's latest gripe with the department, Meegan stressed, is not so much about training as it is about "dollars and cents."

In addition, he charged, the prerequisites for becoming a field training officer, he said, leave the

posts open to political influence. "They really didn't even want the seniority provision of the contract to prevail," said Meegan. "We understand that just because a guy has 25 years on he might not be the best of the officers to train the rookies, but on the other hand we want seniority to count."

Deputy Police Commissioner James C. Jackson dismissed Meegan's contentions. "There would be no floating labor pool," he told LEN, "because the rookies would work consistently with the same officer for the eight-week training period."

Although new officers would not be assigned to precincts, Jackson said, they will be working there anyway with their training officers. "The minimum

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Federal File



A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level.

★ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Eight of the top 10 targets of auto thieves in 1985 were cars made by General Motors, according to a recent study by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Pontiac Firebirds led the list, with two out of every 100 cars on the road falling into criminal hands. Altogether, NHTSA said, about 1,700 Firebirds were stolen in 1985. Other GM models that made the top 10 were Chevrolet's Camaro, Corvette and Monte Carlo, Buick's Riviera and Regal, the Pontiac Grand Prix and the Cadillac Eldorado. The only non-GM models in the top 10 were the Mazda RX-7 and the Toyota Supra. A spokesman for General Motors told States News Service, "About half the cars on the road today are GM products, and so their prevalence and popularity make them theft targets."

★ Department of Justice

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d is reportedly looking into engaging the services of a Washington public relations firm to help promote the war on drugs. Charles Crawford, manager of the Washington office of the PR firm of Hill & Knowlton, said the Justice Department was in the process of negotiating a "short-term" and "personal" contract for the firm to "help in the drug program." A spokesman for the Justice Department later confirmed that the Attorney General was looking into the use of a consultant to provide "insights into public opinion and attitudes on drugs" and "advice on how to communicate drug programs and policies to the public."

★ U.S. District Court, Northern California

Federal Judge Stanley A. Weigel has temporarily blocked a plan by the Reagan Administration to conduct random drug tests of Federal prison system employees. The program, which would have affected 35,000 workers nationwide starting May 23, was halted by a 10-day restraining order issued by Judge Weigel in a case brought by the American Federation of Government Employees. The judge ruled that although the nation was experiencing a "serious drug problem," any efforts to deal with the problem must comply with the Constitution. His ruling follows a February decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which held that a program of random drug testing of Federal railway workers violated Fourth Amendment protections against unlawful searches and seizures. Judge Weigel stressed that his ruling would not preclude testing of individual

employees where there was a "reasonable suspicion" that drug use was impairing their ability to perform their jobs.

★ U.S. Senate

The Senate has approved legislation to outlaw the manufacture, sale or possession of handguns made from plastic or other "undetectable" materials that could slip through metal detectors. "This bill is designed to prevent a nightmare from becoming reality," said Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), who co-sponsored the bill along with Senator Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.). "Its aim is to keep terrorists from getting powerful, undetectable firearms which could be smuggled past security devices at airports, courtrooms and even the White House." The legislation also includes an amendment requiring that all toy guns have orange plugs in their barrels to make them clearly identifiable as toys.

★ Office of Technology Assessment

As part of a continuing series of reports on science, technology and the Constitution, the Office of Technology Assessment has issued a study that examines the constitutional considerations relating to new technologies used in the investigation, apprehension and confinement of offenders. "Criminal Justice, New Technology and the Constitution," released earlier this month, analyzes the impact of such new technologies as electronic surveillance, DNA "fingerprinting," automated fingerprint identification systems, less-than-lethal weapons, artificial intelligence and electronically-monitored probation. Noted John H. Gibbons, the director of OTA: "Technology throughout history has been a double-edged sword, equally capable of enhancing or endangering democratic values. This report... addresses that delicate balance to be maintained between the national interest and individual rights."

★ Bureau of Justice Statistics

Criminal victimization in the United States last year remained at approximately the same level as in the two previous years. Crime struck one in four American homes last year, a recent BJS report noted, including an estimated 23.9 percent of white households, 27.8 percent of black households and 30.1 percent of Hispanic homes. The BJS report, "Households Touched by Crime, 1987," is based on the National Crime Survey, which examines a nationally representative sample of about 49,000 homes to determine if they have been victimized by rape, robbery, assault, personal theft, household theft or motor vehicle theft.

Study sees NY-based Feds leaving in droves

New York City is quickly becoming the last stop for Federal law enforcement officers and other Government employees, according to a recent study, which notes that veteran employees are leaving public service in record numbers for more lucrative jobs in private industry.

The study, conducted by the New York Federal Executive Board, points out that Federal employees receive the same wages no matter where they are assigned in the United States. The growing attrition of Federal workers due to the high cost of living in New York, the study said, has resulted in a breakdown in the speed, scope and quality of Government services.

"Our starting salary is \$25,000," said James M. Fox, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's New York field office. "An agent with a family can live pretty well on that in Springfield, Ill., or Tampa. But in New York, on \$25,000, they'll either have to live two hours away or they'll quit."

After being appointed to the New York post, Fox himself found an affordable residence in Monmouth County, N.J., more than 50 miles from his office.

The study details how a Federal employee's wages are spent in various cities.

In Kansas City, for instance, a GS-5 Federal employee, who earns \$26,747, would spend \$19,999 on food, monthly housing, transportation and other necessities, leaving the worker with \$6,748 in disposable income.

In Chicago, the study said, the same worker would be left with \$4,804 in disposable income. In Washington, D.C., the leftover income would be \$4,961.

In New York City, however, the employee would have no income left over. "Forty-eight percent of

[Federal Government] salaries in New York fall below the \$20,432 New York City says is necessary for even a low standard of living," the study said.

"We have become the employer of last resort," said Susan Kossin, executive director of the Federal Executive Board, which comprises all heads of government agencies with offices in New York. Kossin said that matters have gotten to the point where workers will take almost any job before working for the Federal Government in New York. Even city and state workers have higher salaries, she told New York Newsday.

To address the problem, the heads of Federal agencies in New York have proposed that all Federal employees in the metropolitan area receive a 25-percent pay differential, and that employees in other cities with high costs of living be considered for such a differential as well.

[For more on the salary problems of Federal personnel, see LEN, March 29, 1988.]

Tucker resigns as PC in Phila.

When Kevin M. Tucker accepted the job of Police Commissioner of Philadelphia in 1986, he made it clear that he would stay with the job indefinitely. Late this month, true to his word, Tucker announced that he would step down on June 10 for a variety of personal reasons, including the wish to spend more time with his family.

According to Det. Edward Tenuto of the Police Department's public affairs office, strict residency requirements in Philadelphia forced

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People and Places

Gone again

It was not without a "twinge of remorse and reluctance" that John J. Jemilo resigned this past month as first deputy superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, to become executive director of the Chicago Crime Commission.

It is the second time within the past eight months that Jemilo has decided to retire from the agency with which he has spent the last 35 years. In October, Jemilo, along with many elected city officials, was stunned by the refusal of the city's Police Board to consider him as a finalist for the top post in the department after Superintendent Fred Rice retired.

Amid charges from the local media and others that Jemilo's exclusion from consideration was evidence of reverse discrimination, the first deputy made clear his desire to leave the department. However, when LeRoy Martin was appointed Superintendent and asked his number-two man to remain, Jemilo changed his mind and stayed on.

As for his new post at the Chicago Crime Commission, which he assumes Aug. 1, Jemilo said he sees it "as an extension of what I'm interested in, which is public service, especially criminal justice and law enforcement."

Jemilo told Law Enforcement News that he is looking forward to the challenges and opportunities that the commission offers. "Traditionally," he said, "the purpose and mission of the Chicago Crime Commission — as with most crime commissions — is to be an organization which represents civic-minded citizens in regard to functions and activities of public and political officials and organizations as these relate to the provision of law enforcement and other criminal justice and crime prevention activities."

The Chicago Crime Commission was created in 1919 by business and civic leaders who were growing concerned about gangsterism and official corruption. Set up as a watchdog group, the crime commission has a privately funded staff of researchers, a hotline for citizens who want to report crime tips, and a chief investigator, Jerry Gladden, who is a former Chicago police supervisor.

Jemilo said some questions were raised as to the ability and motivation of a former top-ranking police official to pursue problems within the police force, such as corruption or deliverance of services. "I told them that my whole life with regard to criminal justice and law enforcement has been to root out corruption or improve the system of services where I found some weaknesses or gaps. I [don't] intend to change in any fashion," he said.

"My basic approach [will] be a positive one, that is, to do everything possible to work with and through the existing agencies and their members," said Jemilo. "Where corruption or organized crime alliances are found, then I will do what is necessary to see that those are excised from the system by bringing those facts to the attention of the public and then working with the appropriate prosecutorial agencies."

But Jemilo added that if more subtle approaches fail and push comes to shove, "then I'll be doing some shoving."

Victim's advocate

No criminal should have more programs provided for him than are provided for a crime victim, contends Sheriff Jamea Plousis of Cape May County, N.J., who has worked hard to even out the imbalance in his corner of the state.

Plousis, a former Ocean City police officer, was recently honored with one of the state's two awards presented for service to crime victims, for his work with the Cape May County Prosecutor's Office and the Coalition Against Rape and Abuse.

During his four-year tenure as Sheriff of Cape May County, Plousis has established such programs as providing transportation for victims to court and having inmates of the county jail launder the clothes of abused women who are forced to live in shelters.

In addition, the victims of certain crimes, such as murder, arson, robbery, domestic violence, sex offenses and vehicular manslaughter, are made aware when defendants in their case have been released on bail.

"The victim didn't ask to be the victim," said Plousis. "Victims' rights are moving and we've come a long way."



Brenda Coleman (c.) receives the first Tennessee driver's license identifying her as an insulin-dependent diabetic. The bill to create the new licenses was offered in response to an incident last year in which a young man who was slipping into a diabetic coma nearly died when an officer mistook him for a drunken driver. On hand for the presentation of the first IDD license were (l.-r.): Capt. Michael Walker of the state Department of Safety; Safety Commissioner Robert D. Lawton; Mrs. Coleman; State Senator Joe McKnight, and William C. Coleman Jr.

Licensed to save lives

A specially designated court complex is also in the works, he said, so that victims will not have to come in contact with the defendant.

PERF-fection

William J. Bratton, the superintendent of the Metropolitan Police in Boston, appears to have a Midas touch with police agencies — those with which he has been affiliated all turn into innovative, honored departments.

The same might be said for John Otto, the executive assistant director for law enforcement services for the FBI. Otto's Midas touch, however, has manifested itself more in the creation of lasting, effective partnerships between the FBI and state and local departments.

For their respective skill and imagination in improving the quality of law enforcement services, Bratton and Otto were honored last month with the top two awards presented by the Police Executive Research Forum.

Bratton, who rose through the ranks of the Boston Police Department to become the agency's superintendent in 1980, received PERF's Gary P. Hayes Memorial Award, which recognizes "outstanding initiative in improving the quality of police service." Bratton left the Boston police in 1983 when Gov. Michael Dukakis appointed him to head the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority Police Department.

He left that post after three years to take up his current position as superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, a unit of the

Metropolitan District Commission.

During his tenure with the MBTA police department, it became the first agency in the state to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) and the first transit police agency in the United States to win such an honor.

Although Bratton has only been with the Metropolitan Police Department for less than two years, observers say that agency is showing all the signs of becoming an exemplary department as well.

Among Bratton's other achievements is the creation of the Boston Police Department's Neighborhood Responsive Police Program, one of the city's first experiments with community-oriented policing and its longest lasting.

"Perhaps one of the most striking tributes to Bill Bratton's leadership skill is his ability to convey his vision in realistic and practical terms," said PERF president Cornelius J. Behan, the Police Chief of Baltimore County, Md. "Because of his talents in working with and through others to achieve his goals, he leaves legacies."

Otto, who began his tenure with the FBI in 1964 as a special agent, has made a career of "promoting professionalism and innovation within the policing field," according to the citation accompanying his Leadership Award from PERF.

A strong supporter of the FBI National Academy and its National Executive Institute, Otto served as acting director of the FBI for more than six months last year before former Federal Judge William S. Sessions took over as permanent director in November.

Last year, the 49-year-old Otto

received the Edmund Jennings Randolph Award, an honorary award given to those Justice Department officials deserving of recognition for outstanding contributions in the field. In receiving PERF's Leadership Award, he joins the company of such past winners as Hubert Williams, president of the Police Foundation and former Police Director of Newark, N.J.; Patrick V. Murphy, former Police Foundation president and former police chief executive in New York, Detroit, Washington and Syracuse, and Lee P. Brown, Police Chief of Houston, Tex.

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What They Are Saying

"These are not hippies growing pot anymore, these are marijuana mercenaries."

Alicia Knight, aide to Rep. Ron Wyden of Oregon, on the need for broader enforcement powers for Forest Service personnel. (7:5)

Dissolving the link between drugs and crime

Are we finally getting a handle on the drug epidemic? That may sound like a silly question, given the fact that drugs are readily



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

available on the street despite the seizure of massive amounts and the convictions of thousands of drug dealers. The Drug Enforcement Administration alone chalked up convictions of more than 12,000 people for drug offenses in the year ending last Sept. 30. The DEA also seized nearly 40 tons of cocaine and 683 drug-processing laboratories and confiscated drug dealers' assets worth \$500 million.

Still the drug tide flows in. But consider the following:

¶ Drug use by high school seniors has been declining steadily since 1978, although cocaine remains popular among that group. Last year, for the first time in a decade, seniors cut back on cocaine too, according to the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The institute's survey, however, did not include school dropouts, and their use of cocaine, particularly crack, is almost certainly higher than that of students in school. But, said Otis R. Bowen, the Secretary of Health and Human Services: "Thankfully, it appears that we may have avoided the explosion in the use of crack which many of us feared."

¶ Recent research suggests that prisoners who had been heavy drug users are much less likely to commit crimes after release if they are in treatment programs before being paroled. This has important implications, not only for the crime rate but for our overflowing prisons as well. If

drug treatment of offenders while still confined is effective, recidivism should decline dramatically.

The most recent demonstration of this heartening possibility was in the New York State prison system. A study showed that 78 percent of drug-abusing prisoners who spent 9 to 12 months in a full-time, residential treatment program before they were paroled did not commit a crime or violate parole in the following three years. Of similar drug-using prisoners who did not get treatment, only 40.5 percent made it through three years without arrests or parole violations.

New York State has also begun a program to monitor parolees for drug use and to continue treatment if they show signs of relapsing. For this purpose, prisoners are linked up with parole officers long before their release from prison.

Washington, D.C., had results similar to those in New York but under different circumstances. In Washington, drug-using defendants were told that as a condition of release before trial, they were to stay off drugs and submit to regular drug tests. Of those who stayed drug-free and appeared for tests, only 16 percent were re-arrested before their trials. Twice as many who continued to use drugs or did not show up for testing were re-arrested.

The experiences in New York and Washington suggest that even a captive audience can be weaned away from drugs and into treatment by using the carrot of freedom and the stick of re-imprisonment. Not all the experts are convinced that it works, but it is surely worth trying. The Justice Department thinks so and has put up \$1 million to help start treatment programs like New York's in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida and New

Mexico. Many other states have less ambitious programs for heavy drug users among their prison populations; none is a live-in, full-time treatment like New York's.

That drug abuse is a factor in street crime is not in dispute, if only because heavy users commit more crimes to pay for their habits and because abuse often leads to irrational behavior. But there was some surprise early this year when the Justice Department revealed the extent of the connection. A study found that fully two-thirds of those arrested for street crimes in 12 major cities had used drugs within the previous two days. Earlier

estimates had been in the area of one out of five.

More than 2,000 defendants arrested for grand larceny, assault, burglary and other serious crimes between June and November last year were given voluntary urine tests. The drug-positive results ranged from 79 percent in New York City to a low of 53 percent in Phoenix. The defendants were tested for 10 substances — marijuana as well as more potent drugs. Even when the marijuana results were disregarded, there were still a lot of positives — 74 percent in Washington, for example.

In large cities, at least, drugs are a bigger factor in street crime

than previously supposed. That means that if we are to put a dent in the crime rate, more drug treatment programs — both in and out of prison — will be essential.

Now to answer the rhetorical question at the top of this column. No, we don't have a handle on the drug epidemic. But we are reaching for it.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

E. St. Louis escapes criminal charges for supplying second-rate tools to cops

Continued from Page 1

for the Mayor, it would take 220,000 policemen," he said. "If the city can afford bodyguards for the Mayor to go to a Cardinals' game, why can't it pay for radios?"

Baricevic said that testimony offered at the trial also pointed to the fact that a nine-room suite of offices is provided at the city's expense for the Mayor, and that some \$9,000 to \$10,000 was spent by the city on political ads for the Mayor. "The Mayor has a press aide," said the prosecutor. "What's more important: a \$25,000 press secretary or tires for police cars?"

Not all the expenses revealed in

testimony were the Mayor's responsibility, Baricevic said, "but you must set your priorities."

Police supervisors had testified that despite faulty equipment, officers were still expected to stay in radio communication with the department and faced disciplinary action if they did not comply. According to Mayor Officer's testimony, police were expected to answer all calls for service.

"If you can't run a city, you don't have money, that's fine, but don't endanger your police officers," said Baricevic. "Don't make them go to housing projects without support. If you don't have a car that works, make them

walk a beat. Do what you can under the circumstances, but don't endanger their lives."

James Ingram, a spokesman for Mayor Officer, said that Baricevic's statements all reflect "sour grapes" on his part. The reason the case was dismissed, he explained, is because "[Baricevic] doesn't have the right to dictate to us how to spend money for police equipment."

The Mayor, said Ingram, has only four bodyguards. "These guys probably do more police work than any other guys on the force," he told *Law Enforcement News*. "They act as bodyguards and they do their regular work on the force."

Va. court bars use of drug courier profile

By a solid 8-2 majority, the Virginia Court of Appeals has ruled unconstitutional the practice of stopping a motorist solely because he matches the criteria on a drug courier profile.

The decision, handed down earlier this month, is said to be the first appellate court ruling on the issue of drug courier profiles.

Highway stops, wrote Judge Bernard G. Barrow, must be the result of a "particularized suspicion" of criminal activity. "Black or Hispanic males from 20 to 35 years of age, driving northbound on Interstate 95 in Florida-registered rental cars, constitute a large category of presumably innocent travelers," Barrow noted.

The decision, argued last September, stemmed from the highway stop of Gifton Anthony

Taylor and Charlton Albert Malcolm on Interstate 95 by a Chesterfield County police officer in 1984.

Both men were black, between the ages of 25 and 35, and driving a Florida rental car. In addition, Sgt. Ronald E. Puckett testified that the men had "cut their heads back" and "cut their eyes" in his direction.

After the stop, 173 pounds of marijuana was found in the trunk of the car. Taylor and Malcolm were convicted on drug charges and sentenced to five years in prison.

State police have flatly denied the use of any such drug courier profile. Said Lieut. Col. Charles M. Robinson: "We really don't do what you call profile; we don't use

Continued on Page 12

Answer The Call To Honor

Every day you and 600,000 fellow law enforcement officers risk your lives to protect America. It's time we honor the men and women who have sacrificed their lives and those who continue to serve.

We need \$5 million to build our memorial in Washington, DC, on Judiciary Square, and the U.S. Congress says we must raise all the money from private donations before October, 1989 or there will be no groundbreaking ceremony.



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High Court OK's searches of sidewalk trash

As fortune tellers read tea leaves to discern a person's future, so may police now read a person's garbage to discern whether that person might be spending part of his future in prison.

Over an heated dissent, the U.S. Supreme Court last month ruled that police have the right to conduct warrantless searches of garbage bags and other refuse containers left outside an individual's home, even if there is no reason to suspect criminal activity.

Writing for the 6-2 majority, Justice Byron R. White said that garbage bags left outside a home did not come under Fourth Amendment protection because individuals had no "subjective expectation of privacy" in their

trash that society would accept as reasonable.

Plastic garbage bags, White noted, are readily accessible to "animals, children, scavengers, snoops and other members of the public."

In a dissent joined by Justice Thurgood Marshall, Justice William J. Brennan insisted that "scrutiny of another's trash is contrary to commonly accepted notions of civilized behavior."

A person's trash, Brennan wrote, can relate intimate details about sexual practices, health and personal hygiene. "I suspect, therefore, that members of our society will be shocked to learn that the Court, the ultimate guarantor of liberty, deems unreasonable our expectation that the aspects of our private lives that are concealed safely in a

trash bag will not become public."

The decision grew out of a case in which charges against a Laguna Beach, Calif., man were dropped in a narcotics case after a lower court ruled that the police department's search of the defendant's garbage was unconstitutional.

The case, *California v. Greenwood*, began in 1984 when a Laguna Beach police investigator, Jenny Stracner, received information indicating that the defendant was involved in drug sales.

Stracner learned that a criminal suspect had informed Federal drug-enforcement agents that a truck loaded with narcotics was en route to Greenwood's home in Laguna Beach. In addition, neighbors complained about

heavy vehicular traffic outside of Greenwood's single-family home.

After placing Greenwood's house under surveillance, Stracner observed several cars stopping for brief periods of time in front of the house during the night and early morning hours.

In April, the investigator asked the neighborhood's regular trash collector to keep Greenwood's garbage separate and turn the bags over to her. Upon searching through the defendant's garbage, Stracner found evidence of drug use and obtained a warrant. A search of Greenwood's house turned up cocaine and hashish.

Greenwood was indicted on drug charges, but a California court dismissed the charges on the ground that the garbage search that provided the basis for the warrant was unconstitu-

tional. The U.S. Supreme Court's recent ruling clears the way for further prosecution of the case against Greenwood and a female companion.

A spokesman for the Laguna Beach Police Department said that poking through a suspect's trash was not a standard practice or assignment for members of the police force. The department had "no idea," he said, that the case would ever go as far as the U.S. Supreme Court.

Coming up in LEN:

Police relations with the media — what the problems are, and where innovative solutions may lie

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Brutal Justice: The Ordeal of an American City.

By Henry Cohen. 248 pp. (hb).

A fascinating historical account of modern lawlessness among urban institutions in California during the 1960's.

Criminal Justice Education: The End of the Beginning.

By Richard Pearson, Theodore Moran, James Berger, Kenneth Laudon, Janice McKenzie and Thomas Bonita 3d. 220 pp. (pb).

The result of a five-year study of criminal justice education in America, the book provides a valuable assessment of the overall state of the field, and the views of those involved.

New Dimensions in Transnational Crime.

Edited by Donal E. J. Mac Namara and Philip John Stead. 142 pp. (hb).

In this work, scholars from the International Society of Criminology examine new trends and preventive measures in such areas as border delinquency, illegal aliens, smuggling, narcotics, terrorism, illegal arms traffic, currency offenses and transnational fraud.

European Policing: The Law Enforcement News Interviews.

Edited by Michael Balton. 120 pp. (pb).

Of particular importance to those interested in comparative policing, this volume presents interviews with senior police officials from France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland and England. The officials outline the history and operations of their respective police forces, particular law enforcement problems in their countries, and contrasts between European and American policing styles.

Crime, Criminals and Corrections.

By Lloyd McCorkle and Donal E. J. Mac Namara. 288 pp. (pb).

The combined effort of two of America's leading penologists, this work reflects diversity and cohesion, incorporating selections — many now out of print — that are as timely today as they were when first written.

The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police.

By David Powis. 236 pp. (pb).

A successful senior police official of Scotland Yard offers practical examples of behavior, attitudes and life styles that may serve as possible indicators of criminal activity.

The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory.

By Antony Simpson. 226 pp. (hb).

An intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. The author examines theoretical sources, historical studies, reports of governmental commissions, and in a special chapter reviews the literature on political/governmental corruption that affects law enforcement.

The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. II: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

By Nina Duchaine. 198 pp. (bb).

The result of three years of research, this work describes more than 650 international publications on police and political corruption. Abstracts are arranged by topic, and topics are organized into seven general categories. Includes author/title/name index.

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Plans to gather hate-crime data resisted

Continued from Page 1

or the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports Section.

Both agencies, however, seem reluctant to take on such the added responsibility. According to FBI Special Agent Randy Zimmerman, a UCR section chief, the inclusion of bias-related crimes in the UCR would be quite difficult and expensive to law enforcement.

"Even in a simple summary fashion, as UCR is presently, many states submit to us statistics of their data on computer tape," he told LEN. "Even if we maintained the current system, software changes would have to be made around the country. That would be an expensive ordeal."

For that reason, Zimmerman said, the FBI has opposed the inclusion of bias crimes in the UCR system for some time.

Moreover, it has been suggested, police would have to pursue follow-up investigations in order to properly classify a crime as bias-motivated. The FBI, Zimmerman said, has never asked departments to do that, noting the expense and time involved.

"This puts a special burden on police to follow certain cases through," said Zimmerman. "We do not have a special mechanism to do that in the system at this time. For those who are still reporting hard copy, all the reports could be changed and follow-up reports could be made, but it is still expensive and will take time. For those who are automated, that will be quite an expensive chore."

Dr. Steven L. Schlesinger, director of BJS, declined to comment on the pending legislation. However, he has gone on record in the past to suggest that bias-crime data would mean nearly a threefold increase in the cost of BJS's National Crime Survey.

"The problem is one of determining motivation," he said. "Secondly, hate crimes are so statistically rare that it would mean doubling or tripling the sample size of the survey." [See LEN, April 14, 1987.]

The National Crime Survey, conducted for BJS by the Bureau of the Census, uses semiannual interviews with 125,000 individuals nationwide to determine vic-

timization trends.

Relying on the Media

Beyond the burden such data collection would pose to police departments, Zimmerman contends that most hate crimes are given such extensive play in the news media that there is no need for the information to be collected. "Most of those that are identified are front-page headlines," he said, noting as examples the ongoing case of Tawana Brawley in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and last year's racial frictions in Forsyth County, Ga.

Julian Epstein, a spokesman for Representative John Conyers (D-Mich.), a supporter of the bill who chairs the House Judiciary subcommittee on criminal justice, called the Federal agencies' response "bull."

"For them to say that tracking racial violence is too much work for them is patently absurd," Epstein said. "That's what Congress appropriates money for. They have the money to do this now. For them to say this doesn't have a high enough priority is a load of garbage."

Epstein said that even if hate crimes are reported by the media — and he observed that not all such incidents are — there is still no central clearinghouse where the statistics can be kept and used by law enforcement to spot trends in prejudice and develop strategies for dealing with the problem.

Currently, there are only two states that mandate the collection of data on bias-motivated crime, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Burdensome But Necessary

Baltimore County, Md., Police Chief Neil Behan conceded that collecting the data would be burdensome but said it is a necessary chore. "It is an important and neglected issue and one on which we should gather data," he said.

The country, he said, is not aware of the "enormity" of the hate-crime problem since there are so few statistics to document it.

Behan pointed out, however, that there is a lack of state legisla-

tion making such crimes as cross burnings and other bias-motivated offenses punishable as such. In addition, police would have to be provided with special training to enable them to identify bias crimes.

"What you have with a cross burning is a vandalism and a destruction of property, you do not have on the statutes a crime against a religious or ethnic group per se," said Behan. "This is what you have throughout the country: officers running up against scene after scene after scene and they will be unable to tell whether it is racial or not except upon some detailed investigation."

Members of Congress generally believe that the Hate Crime Statistics Act has a good chance of passing the Senate, where Senator Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) has proposed almost identical legislation, according to a spokeswoman for Cranston. However, the bill's longer-term prospects remain in some doubt, as the Reagan Administration has vowed to veto the bill based on its impact on law enforcement.

Du Pont comes through:

Major grant aids memorial fund

Continued from Page 1

important human issues.

"First," Bachner noted, "the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is to serve an important dual role: honoring those who have paid the ultimate price as well as their families and loved ones. But it is also important that this monument will pay tribute to the law enforcement profession and its immense contribution to our quality of life."

"Second, Du Pont's commitment is intended to reflect the corporation's appreciation for those individuals who protect our employees and their families as they go about their daily lives."

Floyd pointed out that the Du Pont Corporation has been involved for years in the saving of police officers' lives through the development and production of Kevlar, the bullet resistant fiber used in most soft body armor.

Since the enabling legislation for the project was passed in 1984, the Law Enforcement Memorial has gone through a number of changes in both location and design.

A plan to place a statue of a law enforcement officer within a ring of flowering trees on the Ellipse was quashed last year by the Capitol's architectural planning committee. The Ellipse, the committee said, was too important a site to place such a monument and should be reserved for a Presidential memorial or one commemorating a future war.

The current design, which will be officially unveiled during the summer, will be situated on 4.5 acres of Federal park land called Judiciary Square and is expected to follow the lead of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. "Our plan is to include the names of officers who died in the line of duty as part

of the design," said Floyd.

To that end, the memorial fund will be relying on the files of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program. "Our plan at this point, kind of informally, is to combine those two sources," said Floyd. "Any name that appears on either/or would be a name we would want to include as part of the memorial."

Neither source, however, provides information on peace officer deaths that occurred prior to 1960. To come up with the names of officers who died before then, Floyd said, the fund will be relying heavily on the services and data bases of Ron Van Raalte, a law enforcement historian and former police sergeant who for the past several years has been collecting data to document all line-of-duty deaths of police officers in American history, some dating back as far as the 1700's.

"We've been meeting and discussing our project for several years now with Ron and he is familiar with our work and is supportive," Floyd said. "His work is probably the most comprehensive source of information on police deaths we have throughout our nation's history."

Van Raalte, however, said he is still in the process of completing files on a number of states and cities, and that he has not yet completed transfer of his inventory of thousands of names from hard copy to a computer. In addition, he said, he has not yet seen any definitive plans for incorporating the names into the memorial's design.

attending to follow-up investigations.

In turn, the patrol will have more of a voice in the distribution of funds seized in drug raids, along with the authorization to hire five more troopers.

In recent months, the Highway Patrol has chalked up notable successes in halting drug traffic on the Interstate and other primary highways. Sullivan noted that the patrol made eight drug-related stops in April, netting thousands of dollars in cash and quantities of drugs valued in the millions.

Wyoming troopers get help

Wyoming's Highway Patrol has been given the green light by Gov. Mike Sullivan to join forces with the Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation and Regional Drug Enforcement Team in an effort to intercept drug traffickers on Interstate 80.

Under the executive order issued last month by Sullivan, the CDI and Drug Enforcement Team will assist the patrol in successful stops, transporting prisoners, packaging evidence and searching vehicles, as well as

Forest Service seeks more anti-pot clout

Officials of the U.S. Forest Service, frustrated by their inability to pursue the heavily armed marijuana growers who have made hundreds of thousands of acres of national woodlands unsafe for visitors, have asked Congress to allow rangers to pursue investigations and arrests that lead them outside of forest preserves.

According to William Rice, deputy chief of the Forest Service, 886,000 acres of forest land had to be closed last year following the discovery of a variety of deadly booby traps marijuana growers had deployed to mark off and defend their crops. Among the devices displayed at a recent joint hearing by two Senate Agriculture subcommittees were fragmentation grenades with their pins pulled that had been placed inside fruit jars. A trip wire was attached to the grenade so that a passerby would pull it out of the jar and cause it to detonate. The device was found one week before a district forest ranger was to lead a local garden club on a tour of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in California.

Rangers have also found makeshift shotguns attached to rat traps and trip wires, boards studded with heavy nails and fish hooks designed to be hung from tree limbs at eye level. In addition, a recent raid on a methamphetamine lab in Josephine County, Ore., turned up Uzi and Browning submachine guns, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, 150 pounds of gunpowder and \$100,000 in gold, silver and currency.

"These are not hippies growing

pot anymore, these are marijuana mercenaries," said Alicia Knight, a spokeswoman for Representative Ron Wyden (D-Ore.)

Wyden has introduced legislation intended to eliminate the problems now faced by rangers. Currently, Forest Service personnel are not allowed to execute search warrants on private property, investigate or interview suspects off forest land or conduct surveillance of people and vehicles traveling from marijuana patches to distribution sites off public land.

"If they arrest someone on forest system land," Knight told LEN, "they have to disarm themselves. They can't even take the prisoner into jail. They have to stand there and wait" for local police. "If they see a drug crime being committed on forest land, the ranger has to interview them in person on Forest Service land. That means both the witness and Forest Service person have to be on public land. It is really restricting the Forest Service people from doing the job we intend for them to do."

In addition to booby traps, marijuana growers are said to have deployed trained guard dogs that attack on command when they receive a remote-controlled electrical shock through their collars. Forest Service officials are also concerned that the growers are fouling the ecosystems of forest lands by carelessly using high-nitrogen fertilizers that stimulate leaf production and strychnine-based rodenticides.

"They kill all kinds of animals," said Knight. "It's really wholesale destruction."

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Secret Service on the case

"The U.S. Secret Service once again proved its mettle by nipping in the bud a plot by a white supremacist group to assassinate the Rev. Jesse Jackson on the Fourth of July. The plotters — a husband and wife linked to a band of crazies known as The Covenant, the Sword and the Arm of the Lord — apparently zeroed in on Jackson because he was getting too close to being President of the United States." Jackson, campaigning in Los Angeles, said death threats against him 'are running very high now,' and referred to those who threaten him as "dream busters." He then paid tribute to the Secret Service for 'a good job.' Indeed, the Secret Service have long done their demanding duty with distinction. In this case, they stepped into the breach and helped prevent the kind of cataclysmic event that could have had horrible consequences for the country. All Americans should be thankful. And proud."

— *The New York Daily News*
May 19, 1988

Trash revisited

"Some years ago, when Henry Kissinger was Secretary of State, reporters from the National Enquirer picked through the trash outside his Georgetown home to see what they could find out about him. We thought then (and still do) that this was 'indefensible' — both as journalistic practice and as civilized behavior. But what about when the police go through your trash? Is it also, then, in addition to everything else, a violation of your Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable search? That was the question before the Supreme Court in a case decided this week. The police in Laguna Beach, Calif., had a tip that Billy Greenwood, a resident, was engaged in narcotics trafficking. A detective asked the neighborhood's regular trash collector to pick up the plastic garbage bags left out at Mr. Greenwood's home and turn them over to her. The bags were searched, drug paraphernalia was found, a search warrant was obtained, and when the police discovered large quantities of cocaine and hashish at the home, Mr. Greenwood and a colleague were arrested. The two, once released on bail, went home, put out another set of garbage bags filled with incriminating evidence and were arrested and charged again. The trial court refused to admit any of this evidence and dismissed the charges. But the Supreme Court reversed, 6-2. The majority held that it was not reasonable to expect that the contents of a garbage bag abandoned to the collector would remain private. 'It is common knowledge,' wrote Justice Byron White, 'that plastic garbage bags left on or at the side of a public street are readily accessible to animals, children, scavengers, snoops and other members of the public.' Given that fact, a police search for evidence of a crime — a murder weapon, for example, or stolen goods — amid the debris does not strike us as a violation of the Fourth Amendment. Not everything that is distasteful is unconstitutional."

— *The Washington Post*
May 18, 1988

A cop-out, not a knockout

"Administration plea-bargaining with Panama's Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega is even more embarrassing to this country than the abortive efforts to throw him out of office through economic sanctions. The idea of dropping drug-trafficking indictments against the military strongman in return for his giving up his post sends a message that the United States has higher priorities than the narcotics scourge. Or that Washington wants to avoid a trial that would expose the CIA's use of the drug thug in Central American operations. In the beginning, the drug indictments may have been an example of one Government agency, the Justice Department, acting in a way that hindered State Department efforts to get General Noriega out of office through political pressure. But once the indictments were handed up by grand juries in Miami and Tampa, the integrity of the U.S. system of justice was on the line, as the protests of U.S. prosecutors and even Attorney General Meese have made plain. The Noriega indictments should remain in effect as a symbol of U.S. outrage against the drug trade and its insidious effects on the entire hemisphere. The time has come to increase, not decrease, pressure on a criminal who would never abide by any agreements he signs anyway. President Reagan, who once talked of delivering a 'knockout' blow against General Noriega, should avoid what looks alarmingly like a cop-out. Overwhelming Senate repudiation of his policies is only the latest evidence that he has lost credibility on the Panama question and on his highly touted war against drug trafficking."

— *The Baltimore Sun*
May 18, 1988

Crack down on drunken driving

"Several [U.S.] senators have introduced legislation to suspend automatically the licenses of drivers who fail or refuse to take alcohol tests after showing signs they may have been drinking. While traffic is usually — and properly — the preserve of the states, more than half of them don't require such alcohol tests. The proposed bill is properly limited. It doesn't pre-empt state authority in the area of traffic safety; instead it offers incentives for meeting Federal standards. States would get a 30-percent increase in Federal highway safety money if they instantly suspend the licenses of drivers who fail an intoxication test or refuse to take one. States would also get a 20-percent increase in Federal highway safety money if they conducted mandatory alcohol testing of all drivers involved in accidents where death or serious injury occurs and if they issued 'readily distinguishable' licenses to drivers under 21 to make it harder for them to purchase liquor illegally. These are reasonable requirements, considering that 90 days without a license is a relatively minor punishment."

— *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*
May 17, 1988

Reagan:

Bipartisan task force needed in search for new drug-war answers

By Ronald Reagan

Back when Washington bureaucrats were not as sophisticated or numerous as they are today, we named things more nearly for what they were. One of my favorite examples is that one of the predecessors of today's Coast Guard was known simply as the Life Saving Service. And though the Coast Guard does many jobs, I suspect seafarers in distress will always think of you that way.

Today, one of the Coast Guard's most important missions is to fight the importation of illegal drugs. In the last 10 years you have arrested more than 8,500 drug smugglers. It's time to make illegal drugs "public enemy number one." It's time to say America's tolerance for illegal drugs is zero.

The Congress made a serious mistake when our Fiscal Year '88 budget request for the Coast Guard was reduced by \$72 million and forced a curtailment in the drug interdiction effort. I hope the Congress will restore the funds necessary for you to accomplish your vital mission.

The Coast Guard and the Department of Defense gained important new resources for their drug-fighting efforts from the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. And last year, the Coast Guard and the agencies with which it works seized nearly 26,000 pounds of cocaine. By keeping deadly drugs from reaching our com-

munities, the Coast Guard earned yet another good reason to be known as "the life saving service."

Since 1981, we've tripled the antidrug law enforcement budget, and I'm asking for another 13-percent increase. That would give the Federal Government a total of \$3.9 billion next fiscal year to fight this menace.

All told, it's an extraordinary demonstration of our commitment and a remarkable record of achievement. And as much of a testimony as it is to those in law enforcement and the Coast Guard, more has to be done.

There's an additional step we must take, and without it I don't know if we can succeed.

One of America's greatest strengths is our unique capacity for coming together during times of national emergency. We set aside those differences that divide us and unite as one people, one government, one nation. We've done this before, we must do it now.

Illegal drug use is the foremost concern in our country. And, frankly, as I finish

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The foregoing commentary by President Reagan is adapted from his commencement address to the graduates of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., on May 18.

Lesce:

Officer survival should include plainclothes, too

By Tony Lesce

"Officer survival" is a widely accepted catch phrase among uniformed officers. Plainclothes investigators, unfortunately, tend to take a complacent attitude toward survival. One reason may be that they don't face the same stressful situations. The plainclothes investigator arrives on the scene after the suspects are gone, and often merely takes a report.

John Cheek, a criminal investigator for the Pima County, Ariz., Attorney's Office, observes that such complacency is dangerous and can result in officers being injured and killed unnecessarily. This is why, according to Cheek, we need to re-evaluate attitudes and start a survival training program for plainclothes officers. And this begins with overcoming the initial mind-set.

Criminal investigators don't get the daily doses of surprise and danger that punctuate a patrol officer's life. Because of this, it's not surprising that they become complacent, adopting an attitude of "It won't ever happen to me." However, life can hold some unpleasant surprises.

Departmental practices often foster such complacency. Detectives often carry short-barreled weapons on duty.

One example is the two-inch, five-shot "snubby" revolver, almost always a .38 Special. Uniformed officers carry larger sidearms, and are even allowed Magnums if they qualify with them. Although small pistols can be very effective indeed, the short barrel is a symptom of the attitude that many police administrators and criminal investigators have.

In addition, detectives often carry their weapons in relatively inaccessible locations. Drawing from a concealed holster is always slower than from an exposed belt holster.

Survival training for plainclothes officers must carry a different emphasis because they face different situations. They don't make traffic stops, but they do serve warrants, and sometimes have to make high-risk arrests. Danger, however, can come in various circumstances.

Consider a few examples from departments around the country.

¶ A homicide investigator examining a crime scene where a husband had shot his

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Tony Lesce is a firearms expert and a writer on weapons-related topics.

As the saying goes, there's no saint like a reformed sinner. That being the case, you might be hard pressed to find a more vocal proponent of law enforcement accreditation than Sheriff Richard P. Wille of Palm Beach County, Fla.

Wille candidly admits that when he was first appointed to the nascent Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies in 1980, he accepted the post strictly for defensive purposes. "I was in there to safeguard the police organizations throughout the United States against some other group coming in and shoving something down our throats," notes Wille. "As I got into the process of actually making the standards, I had a drastic turnaround in my perception of accreditation, and I became a champion of accreditation from then on."

A champion indeed. Wille went from being a "mole" in the ranks of the accreditation commission to serving several terms as the commission's president and chairman, and, as of this past March, he and his agency joined the exclusive but growing roster of accredited law enforcement agencies in the United States. And aside from his complaints about the cost of obtaining accredited status, you're not likely to hear a negative word from

him about the overall concept or process. In fact, he likens his pride in winning accreditation to the pride that new mothers or fathers feel for their firstborn children.

Sheriff Wille, 59, is an experienced lawman with some 37 years in policing under his belt, 12 of them as sheriff of Palm Beach County. He cut his law enforcement teeth as a deputy sheriff in St. Clair County, Mich., just across the St. Clair River from Ontario, Canada. By the mid-60's he had made his way to the North Palm Beach Department of Public Safety, where he served eight years before being named chief of police. In 1976, he went from being an appointed police executive to being an elected one — with considerably broader responsibilities — when he was elected to his first of three terms as sheriff. This November, he goes before the voters once again to "get his report card," as he puts it. He may think he's getting too old for campaigning for office, but still he vastly prefers being sheriff to holding on appointed chief's job. As an elected official in his own right, he's responsible directly to the 800,000-plus residents of the county, not to some city manager who is carefully guarding his own political flanks.

As with many reformed "sinners" in other walks of life,

Wille passed through his share of ordeals on his way to "sainthood." As chairman of CALEA, he filled the role of roving ambassador for the cause of accreditation, and in that capacity he often became the target of those who were clearly hostile to the whole idea, seeing accreditation as some sort of Big Brother-type Federal inroad into local affairs. Wille says he took some "real verbal abuse" in the course of his travels, including some in his home state, where the state Department of Law Enforcement published a book that outlined "all the reasons why accreditation was no good."

Of course, those reasons have since gone by the boards, and Florida now ranks second only to Virginia in the number of accredited law enforcement agencies. Some of that might be attributed to a political survival instinct on the part of sheriffs, for, as Wille notes, "I'd hate to be the last sheriff's office in Florida to be accredited, because you're going to catch a lot of heat in the campaign." But he's also quick to point out that Florida is a progressive state that has given rise to "some very large and very professional departments." It might also be safely said that some of the credit goes to Sheriff Richard Wille, one-time "defensive back" on the accreditation commission and for an even longer time one of accreditation's most fervent supporters.

"Eventually there won't be any excuses left for administrators as to why they're not pursuing accreditation, except for the fact that they can't comply."

Richard P. Wille

Sheriff of Palm Beach County, Fla.



Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: You were one of the first chairmen of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, and as such you had a big hand in the development of the accreditation standards. When your own agency finally began its own pre-accreditation effort, some five or six years later, how did you find the process?

WILLE: I knew it was going to be an ordeal. Over the years, as we were formulating the standards, at certain times I felt that it would be many years before I would be able to comply, either because of budgetary constraints or building constraints or something. So on the one hand I said this is good for law enforcement, and with that in mind, I pushed and campaigned for many things, even though at that time I could not comply with them. That was the reason for the wait. Naturally I would have liked to be first, but with a department of this size we had to wait until certain things happened, one of which was opening a new detention and administrative complex, which we did in 1983. Before, the way we were bunched together, we just couldn't comply with a lot of the standards as they were written. Then we started to pursue accreditation, to see mostly where we had to shore up, where we had to improve our policies and procedures. When I got a report on that after a few months, that's when I realized that with some very ag-

gressive changes in some of the policies and procedures we had, plus some revisions in the way we were doing things, that we could comply. That's when I appointed Capt. Tony O'Brien as the accreditation manager on a full-time basis.

LEN: Given your long affiliation with CALEA, were you in a position to get a good overview of how your agency might stack up, or did you really need that preliminary study to point out the shortcomings?

WILLE: Because of the numbers involved — there were 900-plus standards when we finished the manual — you can't possibly begin to remember specifically what it is that you lack or need to revise. The biggest problem that people run into when they first seek accreditation is understanding the philosophy of the standards. Sometimes the printed word has several meanings, even though we were very diligent in trying to put a simple context in each standard, with only one thought. But still, when you go back to comply, you have an attitude of "Does this mean this, or does it mean that?" So I think my past experience with the commission was beneficial in that respect, in knowing the philosophy behind the standards. That allowed Captain O'Brien to go ahead and to make sure that we were in compliance or were going to be in compliance with the standards, based on that philosophy.

LEN: Was the process of obtaining accreditation as

rigorous as you might have hoped?

WILLE: It was even more rigorous. When you're dealing with individual standards, the collective impact doesn't hit you until you actually go through it and see just how complex the standards are, trying to comply with all of them without violating another one. It was even more difficult and time-consuming than I thought. When I first started out, I thought, heck, we'll just wrap this thing up in about six months. Of course, I was way off. It's a lot more complicated than what you think it's going to be. But that's what gives you the satisfaction of achievement. If it's easy, everybody would do it and it would have no significance.

Cost control

LEN: Now that you've won accreditation, do you have a different perspective on the overall process and the standards themselves, in terms of revisions that might be made?

WILLE: The thing that bothers me most about the whole accreditation process is the expense of it. That's something that the members of the commission who have not gone through it really don't realize. Even just the cost of the publication of these standards, to disseminate them among your people, and the cost of equipment, like computers, that you have to dedicate

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"I'd hate to be the last sheriff's office in Florida to be accredited, because you're going to catch a lot of heat in the campaign. So, from a political standpoint, sheriffs have moved very quickly here."

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totally to the accreditation process, it's a very expensive process.

LEN: Can you put a price tag on how much accreditation cost your department?

WILLE: No, I can't, because there are so many related costs that don't come to mind. I'm going to get an overall projection of the cost to a department of my size, what it would cost if you do it the way we did. We ended up with two full-time and one part-time employees for almost a year that worked on this, so if you add in just their salaries, you're looking at a figure in excess of \$100,000.

LEN: Given that price tag, how does a person like yourself sell the concept to the people who are footing the bill?

WILLE: Well, the same as hospitals and schools do, that this is the way law enforcement is going and should go. We all think we're professionals, but how do you prove it? Here we've got an independent agency that can come in and tell us where our shortcomings are and where we are complying with nationally-accepted standards. The prestige, and the fact that you pursued and achieved this recognition — and it's the only one in law enforcement; it's not like you've got your choice — so it definitely improves a department as far as their operating consistency is concerned. Many of the departments are doing what the standards say, but it's not unified; in other words, it's implied rather than written. Usually we write policies and procedures in retrospect. Something goes wrong and you say, "Hey, we've got to write a policy about that." This gives you a chance to get ahead of that, particularly in this day and age of litigation. You have the chance to anticipate and correct deficiencies that might come along but you haven't faced yet. So in the long run it's going to save us money. But in the short haul it is extremely expensive.

LEN: What do you see as being among the very practical benefits of accreditation? Certainly many chiefs and sheriffs point to the "certified professionalism" that comes with accreditation, but are there more tangible, more practical benefits of this?

WILLE: Oh yeah. As I mentioned before, there's the fact that you've now got on paper very specifically standard operating procedures that probably won't be changed as circumstances dictate. They've been well thought out by the most knowledgeable people in the United States, and quite frankly, with the possible exception of the deadly force standard, they don't require revision. If you go ahead and implement and abide by those standards, you're going to have a real benefit of not making mistakes from omission, as you would by not addressing a problem in advance. We used to write standards by getting somebody else's book and picking 'em out of there if we thought they were great, but they didn't have a lock on utopia either. The standards in one city might not apply to someplace else. But these new standards apply to each department, depending on size, they are well thought out and they'll prevent you from getting into a lot of pitfalls. I think that's a real benefit of accreditation.

Any volunteers?

LEN: CALEA has maintained steadfastly that accreditation is a voluntary matter for individual agencies. . .

WILLE: In a technical sense that is true. In a practical sense it is not true anymore.

LEN: Is "voluntary" giving way to something like "inescapable," given such considerations as the power of moral suasion among one's colleagues and the threat of civil liability?

WILLE: That's exactly right. Of course, when we wrote the standards, the concern of some of the commission members, up through the years of implementation, was "Who the heck is going to go through all this trouble?" If nobody did, you're standing there holding a whole book of standards, because nobody has anything that somebody else has to have one-upmanship on. But as soon as a sprinkling of departments got accredited, that in itself almost made it mandatory, so that eventually there won't be any excuses left for administrators as to why they are not pursuing accreditation, except for the fact that they can't comply. But it also gives the administrator a tool to go to his city, county or state body and say, "Look, I want to be accredited, but I'm going to have to expend these dollars in equipment, building, revisions, training, etc." So it's a great tool for administrators to get what they know they need.

LEN: In the early stages of accreditation, there was a fair amount of very vocal resistance, particularly with regard to the voluntariness of the process. . .

"We've got to have an image that people can look up to, not look down on. Standards have to be something to climb to achieve."

WILLE: That's right. I was chairman at that time, and I traveled extensively throughout the United States and met with a lot of hostility in some areas because they saw this as Big Brotherism, or a Federal mandate, or a lot of unnecessary work that they don't need. Or they would pick apart a standard, and certainly here in Florida the deadly force standard was one of the most controversial. Well, after the *Tennessee v. Garner* decision, it was proved that our standard was in fact appropriate, and their standards, although more liberal, were not appropriate. So time was on our side and helped us out with regard to that particular standard. But I took some real verbal abuse in some areas from people that were very resentful of the fact that this Commission on Accreditation dared to suggest that they had a better way of doing things.

LEN: In Florida and California, for example, critics were quick to point to the fact that they had a state Peace Officers Standards and Training Board that, for them, was all the accreditation they needed. . .

WILLE: Oh yes. In fact, at that time the Florida Department of Law Enforcement came out with a book stating all the reasons why accreditation was no good. Obviously, all of their reasons why we shouldn't do it, or should do it just on a state basis, fell by the wayside, and now our state is one of the leaders in accreditation.

LEN: What might explain the apparent popularity of accreditation among Florida law enforcement agencies?

WILLE: We're now second to Virginia, but in the next accreditation session we hope to be number one. I think that particularly in the sheriffs' offices here, the large ones especially, it became a competitive thing, like "How dare you get accredited without me getting accredited, because that's going to make me look bad politically." That's self-perpetuating, and to be frank, I'd hate to be the last sheriff's office in Florida to be accredited, because you're going to catch a lot of heat in the campaign. So from a political standpoint, sheriffs' departments have moved very quickly here. But I'd also like to believe that Florida is a very progressive state, and that our increase in population has led to the development of some very large and very professional departments. They saw the handwriting on the wall and said, "Well, it's inevitable, so let's do it."

LEN: Do you still find any significant pockets of resistance to accreditation?

WILLE: I think most agencies have now dropped their real criticism, with the exception of maybe a few places in California — and I only understand that through second or third parties. I'm sure there are other small pockets around the country as well, but I think overall that those are going to be taken care of by the mass numbers that are applying for accreditation at this time.

Playing defense

LEN: What was it that first got you involved in the accreditation commission?

WILLE: Well, if you want to know the truth, it was because I didn't think it was good. I got in there for defensive purposes. I'm the kind of person that, if I don't like something, I don't just ignore it. I go in there and give all the reasons why I don't think it's good. So when I started, I was in there to safeguard the police organizations throughout the United States against some other group coming in and shoving something down our throats. As I got into the process of actually making the standards, I had a drastic turnaround in my perception of accreditation, and then I became a champion of accreditation from then on.

LEN: Was there any one thing that brought about your conversion?

WILLE: Yeah. It was talking to the other members of the commission, who come from the leadership ranks of all walks of life. I was looking at it strictly from a police

administrator's standpoint, including expense, time and such, and I thought this was just one hell of a nuisance. Here we are, going out to fight crime, and along comes somebody telling me about standards that I've got to abide by in order to be accredited. So at the outset I'm thinking we should make 'em as simple and easy as possible. Then, when I'm talking to the other members of the commission, I start to perceive that we aren't helping ourselves this way. We've got to have an image that people can look up to, not look down on. I then turned around in a very short period of time and felt that if we're going to have standards, then they have got to be something to climb up to achieve, not just to adopt and say we're doing it that way anyhow.

LEN: In 1981, while you were chairman of CALEA, you suggested in Senate testimony that Federal assistance might be in order for law enforcement agencies seeking to implement or maintain proven improvement programs. Have you yet seen anything to indicate that that suggestion was taken into account?

WILLE: Not per se. Originally, yes, the Federal Government did give us money the first few years to sustain the accreditation commission, which was very much needed in order to pay expenses. So they helped get us off the ground. I think accreditation is also used in some other forms as far as certain Federal grants are concerned. Not that you have to be accredited to get the money, but I think we've had an impact on legislation to show that police aren't just police, they're professionals. The commission is more recognizable now compared to what we were before. We had a lot of Presidential commissions prior to that all recommending that something be set up to bring law enforcement into the 20th century, to make sure that we're all doing things proper and according to law, but nothing was ever followed through. When this came along, I think everybody said it was a good idea, and that has helped us.

LEN: What has made CALEA work where other efforts have failed?

WILLE: The others tried to use the wrong format. You can't put a bunch of lawyers together, or a group of governors or any other group of people, and say you're going to make standards for police agencies. The commission has the unprecedented backing of the IACP, PERF, the National Sheriffs and NOBLE, which are

Interview: Palm Beach Sheriff Richard Wille

your four major police organizations, and that was probably one of the biggest breakthroughs there was. Once these groups found that they do have a common ground and there was a give-and-take established, that's what made it successful. And when you see the makeup of the commission, you see that this isn't just a bunch of police executives rubbing each other's back. They're really interested in doing something.

LEN: As a long-time member of CALEA, and as the sheriff of an accredited agency, what advice might you offer to police executives considering accreditation?

WILLE: Well, I can say one thing, and that is if you've been the father or mother of a first-born child, you're about that proud. It's such a long road, and the planning, finances and energy that go into accreditation, that once you finally achieve it, it's very gratifying. Everybody in this agency is proud of this; it's not just me. They're very proud to wear the insignia of accreditation. I think morale is dramatically affected by this, and any department that gets accredited will realize that same thing.

Triple whammy

LEN: Do sheriffs' departments have an inherently harder time winning accreditation, given the fact that they have to deal not only with CALEA but also with the accrediting bodies sponsored by the American Correctional Association and the American Medical Association?

WILLE: It's difficult in corrections. I don't think the pride is there in corrections yet that you have in law enforcement, as far as being professionals. For example, custody officers have been notoriously underpaid. In many cases they do not get paid on a parity with law enforcement officers; they're treated as a kind of stepchild. I think they should be seen as being just as professional as law enforcement, only with different duties. Accreditation in corrections is difficult because most of us are operating with adverse conditions, like overcrowding and all the other things that go with it. To go out and try to get accredited is one hell of a task. But we did, and I think we're saying to our officers that they're not stepchildren, they're professionals and should be proud of it. It helps with morale in corrections, which is more difficult than in law enforcement. You're locked up eight hours a day along with the inmates, so it's not the best environment to work in.

LEN: CALEA's standards were drawn from a base that included the sheriffs of this country, and were intended to be applied across the board, and yet jails, which are a part of most sheriffs' responsibilities, are not included in the standards, other than a mention of short-term holding facilities. Is there a reason why they were excluded?

WILLE: It's because they had their own accreditation commission, so we did not overlap except for those things that law enforcement was primarily responsible for, which includes holding cells. But the minute they enter the door of corrections, CALEA does not interfere in anything that applies there. We already knew what the correctional accreditation people had in store, so it wasn't very difficult for CALEA to make sure that we drew a line between corrections and law enforcement.

LEN: Had your agency previously been accredited by the correctional accreditation board, before undergoing the CALEA process?

WILLE: Yes. We've been accredited for, I think, four years now in corrections. That was our first accreditation, and then came the medical certification and the law enforcement accreditation — and the last was the most difficult.

LEN: Do the correctional and medical accreditation boards certify a sheriff's agency for all of its detention facilities, or do you have to go one-by-one in the case of multiple jails?

WILLE: One by one. I have one main jail and a stockade for sentenced prisoners. I also have a small substation facility. We went after the accreditation for the main facility, the largest one we have, which houses upward

of 900 people. Now we're seeking accreditation on the other two institutions.

Across the spectrum

LEN: Your jurisdiction reflects a very diverse area. . .

WILLE: Is it ever. It goes from the extremely wealthy to the extremely poor, from Palm Beach to the migrant workers, and we have a lot of both. With 2,200 square miles, it's the largest land area of any county around here, and we have upwards of 800,000 residents according to the official census. We're also one of the tourist capitals of the world, with several million people that influx here every winter. So it's a very diverse group.

LEN: Does that diversity call for a very flexible approach to law enforcement?

WILLE: Well, it calls for specialization. I've got agricultural units, which in some places aren't even heard of, and they specialize in agricultural and building trades thefts, like large thefts of tractors and bulldozers and so forth. I've got all kinds of specialization here because of that diversity.

LEN: How much of Palm Beach County are you actually responsible for providing law enforcement services to?

WILLE: The overwhelming majority. With a couple small exceptions, the coastline is where all the cities are. Maybe three miles inland from the coast, for 40 miles of coastline, there's continuous cities. Many of those we assist in all major operations. So it varies even from city to city. Some have full-fledged police departments, and some just do patrol work and we handle the major crimes. There's 36 municipalities, and maybe 26 or 27 have any kind of police department at all, ranging from 150-man departments down to 6-man departments.

"The people that are committing crimes aren't usually the Palm Beachers. It's the people from the other side of the tracks."

LEN: There are some stark socioeconomic differences in the county, from the fabulous wealth of Palm Beach to the dire poverty that can be found right next door in parts of West Palm Beach. How do distinctions like that affect your agency?

WILLE: Because of the makeup of the city, we would very, very seldom be involved in anything in Palm Beach. It's very affluent, it doesn't have any slums, any street crime. There are some burglaries and robberies, but they're not peddling dope on the streets or anything like that. It's pretty well self-contained and self-served with its own police department, so it's rare that we get called in for anything other than technical assistance. We have the only jail in the county, so we get everything that they pick up and arrest. But we have the only helicopter service around, the only crime lab, so for those services they have to come to us; all police agencies in the county do.

LEN: Some police executives have suggested that since the wealthy are able to afford private security measures of their own, there is a danger that public police agencies might find themselves restricted to policing inner-city ghetto areas. Do you see anything of that in your area?

WILLE: Well, we have a lot of contract service here in the sheriff's department to different developments and so forth, so we're involved very heavily with those who want private patrols from the sheriff's department. We probably have over 100 people involved in that on a daily basis. But I don't think it's a danger, at least in the foreseeable future, because of the growth of the county. There's just so much to be done that it's a relief to have areas that hire their own protection, because those are calls that normally you don't have to assist with. Maybe someday way down the line your statement could be true, but with the growth rate we have, there's a lot of homes and a lot of buildings that continue to be occupied. Our growth rate far outstrips our contract services.

LEN: Does dealing with a town like Palm Beach mean that you get a better class of criminal in your jails?

WILLE: No. The people that are committing crimes aren't usually the Palm Beachers. It's the people from the other side of the tracks who go in there to get some of the loot. I wish we did have a better class of inmate, but I haven't seen that to be true. The overwhelming majority of them are the run-of-the-mill inmate that you're going to get just about anywhere.

The number-one problem

LEN: Given a number of geographic factors, such as the county's coastline and the extensive channels of the Inland Waterway, how much of a problem is drug trafficking at this point in time in your jurisdiction?

WILLE: It's number one. The statistics last year showed that about 80 percent of all the criminals that were arrested were drug-related, either pursuing their habits or involved in drugs from a profit standpoint or committing crimes because they were under the influence of narcotics. So it's had a tremendous impact as far as crime is concerned.

LEN: It has been suggested in some quarters that the work of the South Florida Drug Task Force has driven smugglers from areas such as yours to the Gulf Coast of Florida. Do you find this to be the case?

WILLE: Well, it's really just as much a headache as ever for us, because there's always been too much of it. What we lose we don't notice because there are always other enterprising people coming along and trying to make a quick million. But from the Federal statistics, it seems that a lot of the major smugglers are now going through Mexico and that area, and other parts of the United States that never saw the smuggling aspect before. I

guess it's just because we've been in it longer than anyone else, and we probably have the best combined effort from state, Federal and local agencies here of any place in the country. We run into some very major operators down here, and I don't notice the letdown from them going to other areas. The Federal Government says they are, but I haven't noticed it yet.

LEN: Does it seem to you that in spite of massive drug seizures, the supply is still flowing in the same quantities as before?

WILLE: Yeah, because of the money factor. People are willing to take risks if there's enough money in it. Your major smugglers are very sophisticated, and they come up with new ways of getting into the country. When they get caught with a load of cocaine, for instance, maybe 2,000 or 3,000 pounds of it, they figure if they can one out of three or one out of four through, they're in good shape. So the expense and sophistication of smuggling it calls for a lot of weight that they bring in. Marijuana has gotten a little too cumbersome for them, so most of them are switching to cocaine. We used to seize tons of marijuana in one shipment, but that's fallen by the wayside. There's plenty of it around, but it's not coming in like it used to.

LEN: Does the penchant for taking risks also suggest that drug smugglers are using more and more violent means of defending themselves and their turf?

WILLE: We attack drug smuggling with a very large force, and usually when you show strength like that there's very little resistance. They all have sophisticated weapons and so forth, but I think that's mostly for protection from other smugglers. They rip each other off. But you take your sophisticated smugglers, those who have been in the business for some time, they're not going to kill somebody and face a murder charge when they've got real sharp attorneys

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Wille: "I'm getting too old for campaigning"

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waiting in the background to help them. So they may have the capability, but we really haven't run into violence from the major smugglers to any degree at all. Usually it's the street peddlers, those who are using their own stuff and are out of their heads, who are more violent. There are shootings all the time, but it's mostly between dealers, or involving innocent bystanders getting caught in turf battles and shootouts.

LEN: In recent years, cocaine has taken a kind of death grip on poorer areas of the country, what with the emergence of crack, yet it wasn't that long ago that cocaine was seen as the "after-dinner mint" of the very rich. Do you see much drug activity in Palm Beach itself?

WILLE: I don't know if anybody knows that. If there is drug activity there, the very well-to-do people probably do more of it in the confines of their own homes, which puts them out of our reach pretty much. They don't get into the selling of it, which is what we're primarily interested in, because they've got the money to buy it. When you get into the middle and lower-class people, they don't have that bankroll to support a habit to any degree, so they're forced into committing crimes in order to support that habit.

No tolerance for Zero Tolerance

LEN: In recent weeks there seems to have been a growing level of discontent among charter boat owners in south Florida regarding the Federal effort known as Zero Tolerance. Have you picked up any of that criticism in your capacity as sheriff?

WILLE: No, because we don't get involved in Zero Tolerance theory, and I think even the Federal Government is backing off that now too. I think bad law is made sometimes because of law enforcement getting a little too technical, and I think the consciousness of the people is that even though it's wrong — there's no question about it — that you find a scraping or a butt of marijuana in an ashtray, it's not logical that someone should lose their car or their boat, particularly if it could have come from a second or third party. That's what I think has upset a lot of people. Most of the boats are used for party boats and while they do clean the boats up, they may not do it good enough, and there may be a little residue here or there. We haven't gotten involved in that because we're going by the theory that there's so damn much of it coming in in such bulk that we're not looking to confiscate property for the sake of confiscation. We're looking to confiscate property where it's used for drug purposes, whether smuggling or usage or what have you.

LEN: Can one infer that you're not entirely sold on the notion of seizing boats for having a marijuana roach in an ashtray?

WILLE: I don't support that theory at all, because I'm afraid bad law would come as a result of it.

LEN: Has your agency reaped any benefits from the forfeiture of boats, airplanes or cars from drug dealers?

WILLE: Oh yes, dramatically. In the last year we've seized over \$2 million worth of property. In Florida that stays with the police agency, and it's used for extraordinary things that are not budgeted.

Hitting the trail

LEN: You're about to go before the voters in a quest for a fourth term of office. On what issues will you be basing your campaign?

WILLE: Well, when I came into office I said the sheriff's department should be more professional and more willing to assist local law enforcement agencies. We have done that, continually, so now, as I have for the last two elections, I'm going on the fact of showing them that professionalism is now proven by accreditation, and the fact that we have a great interaction with all state, Federal and local agencies. As a result of that, we've been able to arrest and incarcerate an awful lot of people. But professionalism is the overall theme of the election.

LEN: Very often during election years, crime issues

take on a heightened emotional tone that pushes them to the forefront of public consciousness. As an elected official whose responsibility is basically crime and the response to it, how do you resist the temptation to blow a lot of hot air into a delicate subject?

WILLE: Well, everybody says they're going to reduce crime. I ask 'em how. There isn't a proven formula anyplace in the world, as far as I'm aware, of a crime-free city or county or anything else. I say there isn't anybody who's fought crime harder than I have and had the successes we've had. Yes, we have too much crime — as long as you have one crime it's too much — but very thankfully our crime rate did not go up very much this last year. I tell people, if you have a better way of combating crime, tell me. You could write a book on it and make a million dollars, because everybody's waiting for it to come out. That kind of deflates that issue with your opponents.

LEN: In the coming election, who are your principal opponents? Former employees, perhaps?

"Everybody says they're going to reduce crime. I ask 'em how. There isn't a proven formula anyplace in the world, as far as I'm aware, of a crime-free city or county."

WILLE: Yes, most of them.

LEN: Disgruntled former employees?

WILLE: Well, I'm sure everybody thinks they can do a better job than anyone else at anything, whether it be sheriff or mayor or what have you. With some of my opponents it's a revenge factor, and some because they sincerely believe they can do a better job, and some are simply looking for a bigger paycheck. Or all of the above. But I think if you're going to remain in politics, then you have to satisfy the majority of the people with what you're doing. If you can't, you're going to be defeated. I'm ready to go back and get my report card punched again.

LEN: It's been said that one of your opponents is campaigning on a pledge to rid Palm Beach County of drug trafficking. Does this kind of appeal to public emotions play well in your area?

WILLE [laughs]: No, that's stupid, because as I said before, show me a drug-free anyplace. What can one person or one department do about drugs? The Federal Government is spending billions, the state's spending billions and we're spending millions, and here's somebody coming out of the woodwork, the head of a 10-man department, and he says when he's sheriff he's going to

rid the county of them. To me it's really a stupid statement to make. The worst thing that could happen to him is to get elected, and then when there's still drugs at the end of four years he'll be gone because he lied to the public. You can say you have programs for dealing with it differently, and maybe the public will catch on and wonder why we're not doing it now, but to say you're going to do this or that, unless it's reasonable and you can do it, voters are not that stupid.

LEN: As an incumbent, do you find that you campaign for re-election from a position of strength?

WILLE: Yes, and I think that's true of any incumbent in any office, unless you really screw up. You come from a position of strength because you're better known. My name's been in the paper for 12 years, both good and bad, but like somebody once said, I don't care what you say about me, just keep mentioning my name. I don't believe there is anybody here, unless they moved here in the last six months, who doesn't know who the sheriff of

Palm Beach County is. They can't tell you the five county commissioners, but they'll sure tell you who the sheriff is. That's hard to overcome in a county this big.

LEN: You've been both an appointed police executive, as the chief in North Palm Beach, and an elected police executive. Do you find one preferable to the other?

WILLE: I far prefer being sheriff. I don't enjoy campaigning and running for election anymore; I'm getting too old for it. But I do believe the system is the best of the two. For this reason, that the turnover in police chiefs is far, far greater and faster than the turnover in sheriffs. If you piss three members of your city commission, they can fire you any time they meet. A sheriff has four years to prove what he can do, and he doesn't have to cater to anyone except the public. I'm responsible directly to the public. If they call the mayor and say, "You either tell that chief to patrol my street or I'm not going to vote for you anymore," the mayor will probably call the police chief and tell him he'd better patrol that street. They can't do that with me. I base my programs on what I think is good for the total community. One person can't hurt me but a group of them can't. So I think I'm a little more objective in law enforcement and where it's needed, as opposed to working under political pressures. A chief of police has got tremendous pressure from a city manager, who in turn has tremendous pressure from the city commission.

Drug courier profiles dealt a blow by Virginia appellate court ruling

Continued from Page 5

that terminology at all. What we do is use the experience of the officer himself to determine an appropriate 'probable cause' to make a stop."

The officer, Robinson told the Richmond Times-Dispatch, will have to "articulate to the court his probable cause for the stop and the court would have to rule on the reasonableness of it."

But in the estimation of Robert Hicks, a criminal justice analyst for the Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services, police are on "very shaky ground" when they rely on reasonable suspicion rather than probable cause.

"The few really good cases that I have read where someone has tried to chisel out a profile based on some activity is a pretty rigorously defined thing," Hicks told LEN. "It is so easy to come up with just two or three things that you think would justify a stop but which to outside observers look a lot like discrimination."

It is very easy, said Hicks, for police to fall prey to

stereotyping the sort of person he thinks it unusual to see on his beat. "If you just remove the drug part of this, it goes on daily," he said. "Police officers develop a concept of what's right and what's appropriate in the neighborhood they patrol. If you are patrolling a white, middle-class neighborhood and at 2:00 A.M. you see a black guy you may stop him, but he could live down the street."

Hicks likened the drug courier profile to a proposal made by the U.S. Customs Service to use an aircraft-oriented profile as a basis for shooting down small planes suspected of smuggling drugs.

But dissenting judges in the appellate case maintain that police have now lost an effective tool in the outlawed drug courier profile. Said Judge Marvin F. Cole: "The majority leaves the police officers with no effective means to stop a vehicle upon the highways to investigate drug violations."

A traffic stop, Cole concluded, entails only a "minimal intrusion" that is outweighed by the far greater problem of drugs.

Plainclothes cops need survival training, too

Continued from Page 8

wife was startled to hear a gunshot in another room. The suspect had returned and killed himself. The alarmed investigator went outside to borrow a weapon from a uniformed officer. He then re-entered and searched the house for the suspect.

¶ On the ride to the site of a narcotics raid, an investigator had to borrow a weapon from this writer because he had left his own at the office.

¶ A felon snatched an officer's sidearm and escaped from a courthouse. Unaware that the suspect had fled, officials sealed the building. Several detectives who were asked to help search the premises had left their weapons locked in their cars. Other plainclothes officers not in the building had left their guns unsecured in unlocked drawers and briefcases.

¶ Two detectives checking bars for a bank robbery suspect were shot by the felon, who was armed with a .32-caliber automatic pistol. The suspect was hit only by a ricochet in the fray, and survived the wound. One officer died on the spot; the other died in the hospital.

¶ FBI investigators rarely get involved in shootouts, but one that occurred in 1985 turned deadly for an FBI agent shot by her fellow agents. An agent encountered the suspect in an apartment walkway and they grappled for the agent's gun. Another agent came running to the rescue, and she was mistakenly shot to

death by two other agents.

Some conclusions are evident, such as those pertaining to attitude and lack of preparedness. Not wearing body armor is an obvious fault. Taking a cavalier attitude toward dangerous suspects is another. In some instances, leaving weapons behind in violation of departmental policy left officers unprepared. Some officers left their sidearms in unsecured locations, where they were vulnerable to being snatched by suspects.

Beyond basic equipment, tactics were also faulty. Failure to use cover, and failure to immediately search a suspect were factors in some shootings. Failure to become informed about the suspect led to officers misjudging situations.

Pima County's John Cheek, who is a member of the International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors, points out that plainclothes survival training must be in line with the tasks the officers face. There's no need to practice car stops, for example, but serving arrest warrants demands special consideration.

At the outset, classroom sessions devoted to counteracting complacency are vital. Reviewing shooting incidents involving plainclothes officers can bring this out. Such incidents can help make detectives aware that suspects can hurt them, and that complacency contributes by aggravating the situation.

Plainclothes officers usually don't carry the same weapons as patrol officers, but they should train and qualify with what they do carry. They should, during qualification, draw from the concealed holster, with no cheating allowed. They can lose points in qualification. In real life, they can lose their lives.

Qualification should represent actual situations, including bystander targets and indoor and/or night firing. Qualification should always include firing at multiple targets, but should not force the officer to empty his weapon. If it does, reloading should be included so that the shooter ends up with a loaded weapon.

Stress simulation helps realism, and one way is to sprint 100 yards before firing. Simulating crowd scenes by having the officer pushed and jostled from the rear while firing is another. This may seem excessive, provoking objections to this rough treatment, but suspects often deal out far rougher treatment. Learning to fire in bursts of two rounds without emptying the weapon at a single target prepares the officer for saving some rounds for a second suspect. Training should also include shoot/don't shoot scenarios.

Tactical training, including blackboard sketches and re-enactments, is a vital part of the course. Instructors need to emphasize tactics such as spreading

out, and the use of crossfire. Instructors should also lay out ways of coping with doors and windows. There are options other than having officers bunched up in doorways, presenting almost irresistible targets. Watching a suspect through a window may be possible in some instances. Having the suspect step out of his room can suffice in others.

Officers need instruction in the use of cover, which saves lives and provides time for decision-making. The officer behind cover can take time to evaluate the situation and avoid mistaken shootings.

Live re-enactment of actual incidents can furnish many scenarios. This also affords the opportunity to run the problem through repeatedly, searching for the best tactics. Having the student role-play both officers and suspects makes the scenario interactive, because it's possible to re-create a suspect's reactions to different tactics.

Investigating teams should train together. This is often overlooked, but is both basic and essential for partners. They thereby learn to plan an approach before each scenario. Planning should conform to departmental policies, probably including one of the following choices: shoot it out; negotiate, or contain and call for backup. The use of both "red-handle" weapons and paint-ball guns can enhance scenarios and promote range safety.

Because investigators spend most of their time in tasks with no risk, they don't like to wear body armor of the sort that patrol officers use. There are, however, vests made up as outerwear, such as the Silent Partner "Diplomat"

vest. Officers can wear these only when needed, not during an entire shift.

Plainclothes officer survival requires direction and support from supervisors and top administrators. It's necessary to teach plainclothes officers the need for survival training, and to arrange schedules, personnel and facilities to support this. Bureau supervisors and top administrators should review policies regarding weapons use and carry, and adapt them to modern realities. And, at the bottom line, top police executives must become aware that the prospect of liability follows the failure to keep plainclothes officers adequately trained.

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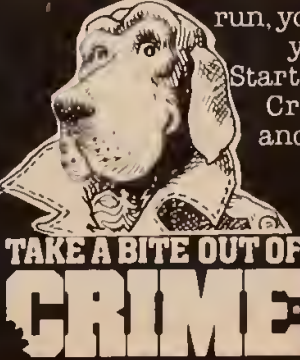
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Police Officers. The Los Angeles Police Department is recruiting for entry-level positions.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, a U.S. citizen, and possess a high school diploma or G.E.D.; must be at least 5' tall but not taller than 6'8"; must be in good health and meet a vision requirement, and must pass a qualifying written and oral examination and a background investigation.

Annual salary for basic police officer positions is \$30,059 and is automatically increased to \$39,818. Candidates with prior law enforcement experience and/or acceptable college may be eligible to enter the training academy at a salary level higher than \$30,059.

To apply, contact the Recruitment Unit, Employee Opportunity and Development Division, 150 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. Telephone:

Deputy Sheriffs Monroe County, Fla.

The Monroe County Sheriff's Office is accepting applications for the position of Deputy Sheriff. Responsibilities are to provide law enforcement and related services to Monroe County. Previous certified law enforcement training required. Applicants must be 19 years of age and have a high school diploma. Applicant must be able to successfully pass psychological, polygraph, drug urinalysis test and an extensive background investigation. Starting salary \$20,055/year. Excellent benefits. For further information contact: Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Human Resources, P.O. Box 1269, Key West FL 33040. (305) 292-7044. Equal Opportunity Employer.

(213) 485-LAPD. You may reach an LAPD recruiter on one of the following toll-free numbers: (800) 252-7790 (California residents); (800) 421-9555 (out-of-state residents). AA/EOE.

Police Chief. The city of Norman, Okla., population 80,000, is seeking an experienced police administrator to work under a council-manager form of government. The police chief reports to the Director of Public Safety.

Applicants must have a four-year college degree in law enforcement, public administration or a related field. A master's degree. Applicants should have a record of progressively responsible ad-

ministrative experience in law enforcement, including three to five years experience at a responsible supervisory level in an organization of comparable size. Strong management and communication skills are required. The successful candidate will manage a department of 137 personnel with an annual budget of \$5 million. Annual salary range is \$34,900 to \$46,780, plus benefits.

To apply, send resume, salary history and letter of application to: Personnel Department, City of Norman, P.O. Box 370, Norman, OK 73070. Deadline for applications is July 31, 1988. AA/EOE.

Chief of Police. East Lansing, Mich., a progressive, exciting college town with a population of 51,000, is seeking a dynamic innovative individual to head a department of 100 employees with a budget of more than \$3 million. The police chief reports to the city manager.

Candidates must possess a bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field, along with six to eight years experience in progressively responsible police administration. Budgeting and demonstrated leadership skills are required. Candidates must be eligible for Michigan certification. Salary range is \$41,059 to \$55,036 per year, plus excellent benefits.

To apply, send resume before June 24, 1988, to Personnel, City of East Lansing, 410 Abbott Road, East Lansing, MI 48823.

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Reagan:

Anti-drug unity

Continued from Page 8

my final year in office and look ahead, I worry that excessive drug politics might undermine effective drug policy. If America's antidrug effort gets tripped up in partisanship, if we permit politics to determine policy, it will mean a disaster for our future and that of our children.

That's why I am calling on both houses of the Congress, both sides of the aisle, to join with my representatives in a special executive-legislative task force to advance America's unified response to the problem of illegal drug use. Because if we cannot remove the politics from drugs, how can we hope to remove the drugs from our communities, workplaces and schools?

Our task force should agree on solutions for every area of the drug problem. From blocking supplies to curtailing demand, from treatment to education to prosecution, from interdiction and confiscation to eradication — nothing should be overlooked or left out. Our policy is one of "zero tolerance" for illegal drugs, and we're looking for solutions, not just a restatement of the problem. And no later than 45 days from now there should be a report to me and to the bipartisan leadership of Congress, laying out our proposals.

Let me spell out some specific items that need to be considered. First, to deter violent crime and narcotics trafficking, we have to deal with the drug syndicates on our terms. That means when a death results from narcotics trafficking, or when a law enforcement officer is killed in the battle, the law must provide for swift, certain and just punishment — including capital punishment. We've got to send a loud, clear message to drug kingpins and cop-killers. We also need to appoint more tough Federal judges who take drug crime seriously and to pass mandatory penalties for those who sell drugs to children.

Our military assets can be used for greater command and control functions in surveillance and drug detection. And we should consider allowing our governors greater use of the National Guard in this effort. But one thing must be clear: When it comes to the military, let's give them a clear mission for specific situations.

To assist in this effort I have directed Secretary of Defense Carlucci to tap the best minds both inside and outside of government to come up with creative solutions on how we can better use military resources and technologies to detect drugs and support civil law enforcement agencies in interdiction.

We need stepped-up international eradication programs to reduce the supply of drugs, and additional education and prevention programs to reduce demand, including the use of civil sanctions such as fines and loss of Federal privileges. Our encouragement, our goal, should be for those who have never tried drugs to remain drug-free.

I'm especially proud of the anti-drug work that Nancy has done, which has changed the way we talk and think about drugs.

You see, at the root of the drug crisis is a crisis of values and a spiritual hunger. I believe that as a society we are still paying for the permissiveness of the 1960's and 1970's when restrictions on personal behavior came under attack by a cultural establishment whose slogan was "just say yes." The none-too-subtle message to young people was that they had to use drugs if they wanted to be "cool." What greater shame can there be than that many of our young people began to use drugs not to rebel, but to fit in.

So, in the crusade for a drug-free America, the next step is to enforce a policy of "zero tolerance" of illegal drug use. So when we say "no" to drugs, it'll be clear that we mean absolutely none — no exceptions.

PBA hits training plan

Continued from Page 3

staffing requirements will be met," he said.

Jackson contends that Meegan is "stonewalling" the proposed program for reasons other than those he has stated publicly. "There is an agreement by officers on the street and by com-

mand officers and administration that there has to be a field-training program," he said. "I asked [Meegan] to come back and see me with any problems he has come up with about the program. I said we would sit down and iron out the tight spots. He has not contacted me since."

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Upcoming Events

JULY

- 18-19. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New York.
- 18-19. **Senior Executive Computer Security Management Symposium.** Presented by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$325.
- 18-20. **Managing the Criminal Investigation Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Lake Tahoe, Calif.
- 18-20. **Handgun Combat Shooting.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$295.
- 18-22. **Advanced Drug Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 18-22. **Investigation of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 18-22. **Advanced TEAM-UP Data Base Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 18-22. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.
- 18-22. **Field Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 18-29. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$495.
- 19-22. **Implementing Programs for Prevention of Alcohol-Related Problems.** Presented by the University of California at San Diego. To be held in La Jolla, Calif. Fee: \$650 (includes room and board).
- 20-21. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New York.
- 20-22. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$225.
- 21-24. **Meeting of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.** To be held in Garden Grove, Calif.
- 25-26. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va.
- 25-27. **Supervision/Management of Drug**

Investigations. Presented by the Institute for Law and Justice. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. No fee.

25-27. **Comprehensive Police Intelligence Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Wilmington, N.C.

25-27. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$225.

25-29. **Anti-Terrorism Physical Security.** Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

25-29. **Executive Development.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Francisco.

25-29. **Crime Scene Investigation.** Presented by the Mid-Atlantic Institute. To be held in Salisbury, N.C. Fee: \$350.

25-29. **Strategic Reaction Team Training I.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$475.

25-29. **Police Budget Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375.

26-Aug. 6. **Instructor Technique.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$495.

26-30. **Fourth World Congress of Victimology.** Presented by Victimology Inc. To be held in Tuscany, Italy. Registration fee: \$176.

27-28. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va.

28-29. **Dealing with Deviant Groups.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver.

AUGUST

1-2. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Portland, Me.

1-2. **Improvised Explosive Devices & Booby Traps.** Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

1-3. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Norfolk, Va. Fee: \$495.

1-3. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$495.

1-5. **Professional Public Safety Telecommunications for Dispatchers.** Presented by

the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

1-12. **Advanced Microcomputer Techniques for Police Planners & Managers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$775.

2-3. **Computer Security Operations.** Presented by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$235.

2-4. **TOPGUN Leadership Seminar.** Presented by the Mid-Atlantic Institute. To be held in Raleigh, N.C. Fee: \$150.

3-4. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Portland, Me.

3-5. **Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Jackson, Wyo.

6-Nov. 4. **80th Administrative Officers Course.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$1,200.

7-8. **Terrorist Tactics & Negotiation for Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Seattle. Fee: \$126.

8-10. **Personal Planning for Your Future.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Daytona Beach, Fla.

8-10. **Police Planning, Research & Development.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver.

8-12. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

8-12. **Limited Manpower Detail Executive Protection.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$700.

8-12. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

8-12. **Administering the DWI Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

10-12. **Investigation of Child Abuse & Sexual Exploitation.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Francisco.

10-12. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Sarasota, Fla. Fee: \$225.

15-16. **Senior Executive Computer Security**

Management Symposium. Presented by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$325.

15-17. **Security Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

15-17. **Inspection of Commercial Vehicles in Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$300.

15-17. **High Risk Warrant Service.** Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

15-18. **Crime Scene Search & Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$175.

15-19. **Crime Scene Investigation.** Presented by the Mid-Atlantic Institute. To be held in Raleigh, N.C. Fee: \$350.

15-19. **Investigation of Microcomputer Crimes & Fraud.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

16-19. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$350.

15-19. **Field Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Richmond, Ky. Fee: \$350.

15-19. **Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$475.

16-18. **D.A.'s Assistant: A System Administrator's Training Course.** Presented by the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training Center. To be held in Washington, D.C.

17-19. **Arson Investigation.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

17-19. **Commercial Vehicle Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$300.

18-19. **Clandestine Narcotics Lab Raid.** Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

19. **Survival Spanish for Peace Officers.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$65.

21-24. **International Terrorism in the Decade Ahead.** Presented by the University of Illinois at Chicago. To be held in Chicago.

22-23. **Investigation of Seatbelt/Child Restraint Injuries.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$200.

22-24. **Criminal Profiling & Crimes of Violence.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas.

22-24. **Directed Patrol for Crime Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$265.

22-25. **Forensic Science Technology.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

22-26. **Third Annual National Analysts Training Conference/Workshop.** Presented by the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (Florida Southern Regional Chapter). To be held in Deerfield Beach, Fla. Fee: \$175 (IALEIA members); \$195 (non-members).

22-26. **Tactical Weapons.** Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

22-26. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

22-26. **Latent Fingerprint Technician.** Presented by the Mid-Atlantic Institute. To be held in Raleigh, N.C. Fee: \$300.

23-26. **The Role of Measurement in Public Policy Development.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association. To be held in Washington, D.C.

24-26. **Law Enforcement Data & Information Systems Symposium.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Rockville, Md.

Phila. PC steps down

Continued from Page 3

Tucker to work under the strain of not being able to live with his family in New Jersey, and that strain finally proved to be too much. In addition, the Philadelphia Inquirer reported that Tucker was offered a position as senior vice president of the Provident National Bank.

There has been no official mention yet of a successor to Tucker, but according to Michael Lutz of the city's Fraternal Order of Police lodge, Deputy Commissioner Willie Williams is considered to be a front runner.

Tucker took control of a department that had been riddled by corruption charges and burdened with failing morale in the aftermath of the MOVE disaster, in which a police bomb sparked a fire that burned down an entire block of homes. Soon after taking command, Tucker called on a blue-ribbon panel of experts to examine the department's policies, procedures and expectations.

The 10-month study, completed in spring of 1987, found that the department needed to get away from crime fighting and look toward a more community-oriented approach to policing.

The task force also recommended increased educational requirements and advanced training

for officers, as well as aggressive recruitment of those candidates with higher education or military experience.

The FOP's Lutz said those recommendations have been carried out in part. There has been more educational advancement for officers and supervisors under Tucker, he said, than under any other police commissioner.

Tucker also tried to establish a new career development program in keeping with the task force's suggestions. The program would have established the advanced grades of senior police officer and master police officer, taking into account an officer's education, years of service and training. Officers accepted into the program would have been given a salary enhancement.

Lutz said the program never got off the ground because of its inherent potential for political influence.

Tucker came to the Philadelphia Police Department as no stranger to the City of Brotherly Love. As a career Secret Service agent, by 1978 he had risen to the post of special agent in charge of the agency's Philadelphia field office.

"We will sorely miss him," said Lutz. "We liked the man personally, we got along with him very well."

For further information:

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Criminal Justice Consulting Services, P.O. Box 145, Tecumseh, KS 66542. (913) 354-1054.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Executec Internationale Corp., 105 Executive Drive, Suite 110, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 600 Maryland Ave., N.W., Room 106, Washington, DC 20024. (202) 447-7124.

Institute for Law & Justice, 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithers-

burg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts, Region II, P.O. Box 52-2392, Miami, FL 33152. (305) 470-5500.

Mid-Atlantic Institute, 205 Broad Leaf Circle, Raleigh, NC 27612. (919) 781-8601.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o James Kobetz, NAPP Conference Coordinator, 1125 Locust/AAD, Kansas City, MO 64106. (816) 242-8150.

National Black Police Association, 1100 17th St., N.W., Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 457-0563.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Criminal Justice Association, 444 N. Capitol St., N.W., Suite 608, Washington, DC 20001.

National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center, Attn: Jim Zepp, Computer Center Manager, Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St., N.W., Suite 606, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 624-8560.

National Training Center of Polygraph

Science, 200 W. 67th St., Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019. (212) 755-5241.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn: Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-3551.

Police Management Association, 1001 22nd St. N.W., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 833-1460.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk)

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ma. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of California at San Diego, UCSD Extension X-001, La Jolla, CA 92093-0176. (619) 534-3400.

University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680. (312) 996-0159.

World Congress of Victimology, 2333 N. Vernon St., Arlington, VA 22207. (703) 536-1750.

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Policing the rich and famous (and not-so-rich or famous):

From tending to beached sea cows to tackling drug smugglers on the Inland Waterway, it's all part of law enforcement in Florida's largest and wealthiest county, Palm Beach. Find out more in an interview, on **Page 9.**



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